

A  
MODERN VIEW  
Of such P A R T S of  
EUROPE:

That hath lately been and still are  
the places of great Transactions,  
*Viz.*

*ITALY* with all its Principalities,  
*FRANCE* with all its Provinces and  
Bishopricks.

*GERMANY* with the Dukedome of  
*Lorrain*, and all the Electorates, and  
Lordships of the Empire.

*SPAIN*, With all its Dominions, &c.

Wherein is shewed the Present State  
of all those *Countries*, with Curious Re-  
marks of Antiquity Interwoven.

---

L O N D O N,

Printed and Sold by *J. Bird*, at the *Sun* near  
the *Kings-Bench* in *Westminster-Hall*. 1689.



1944

11-10-1918





TO THE  
**Candid Reader.**



His Treatise exposeth to your view the most eminent Things and Transactions of this World, concerning Ecclesiastical States, Monarchies, Republicks, the varieties of Sects and Religions, the Origine of Arts and Sciences, several unparallel'd Accidents, variety of Recherches in Antiquity and Memoires, containing the Combats, Battels, Sieges, surprizal or taking of Towns, and the most signaliz'd and memorable Actions that have happened in this Modern Age.

*To the R E A D E R.*

If any curious Reader shall oppose the Digressions of this Tract, I must desire him to consider that they are both useful and necessary ; and so far from exposing him to Fatigue and Trouble, that they will prove a grand Satisfaction and Diversion. I must confess I have in this Composition discovered several gross Errours in some Authors, whom I have forbore to re-cite, because I scorn to shame them : but if any Criticks desire a more regular Method than herein is chalked out, ( which is a thing of more than ordinary difficulty in a Business of this nature, and in so great variety of Matter ) I desire them to take into their consideration, that this Natural way of Writing will be, by all Persons of Ingenuity, prefer'd before any Scholastick Dissertation or Disputation whatsoever.

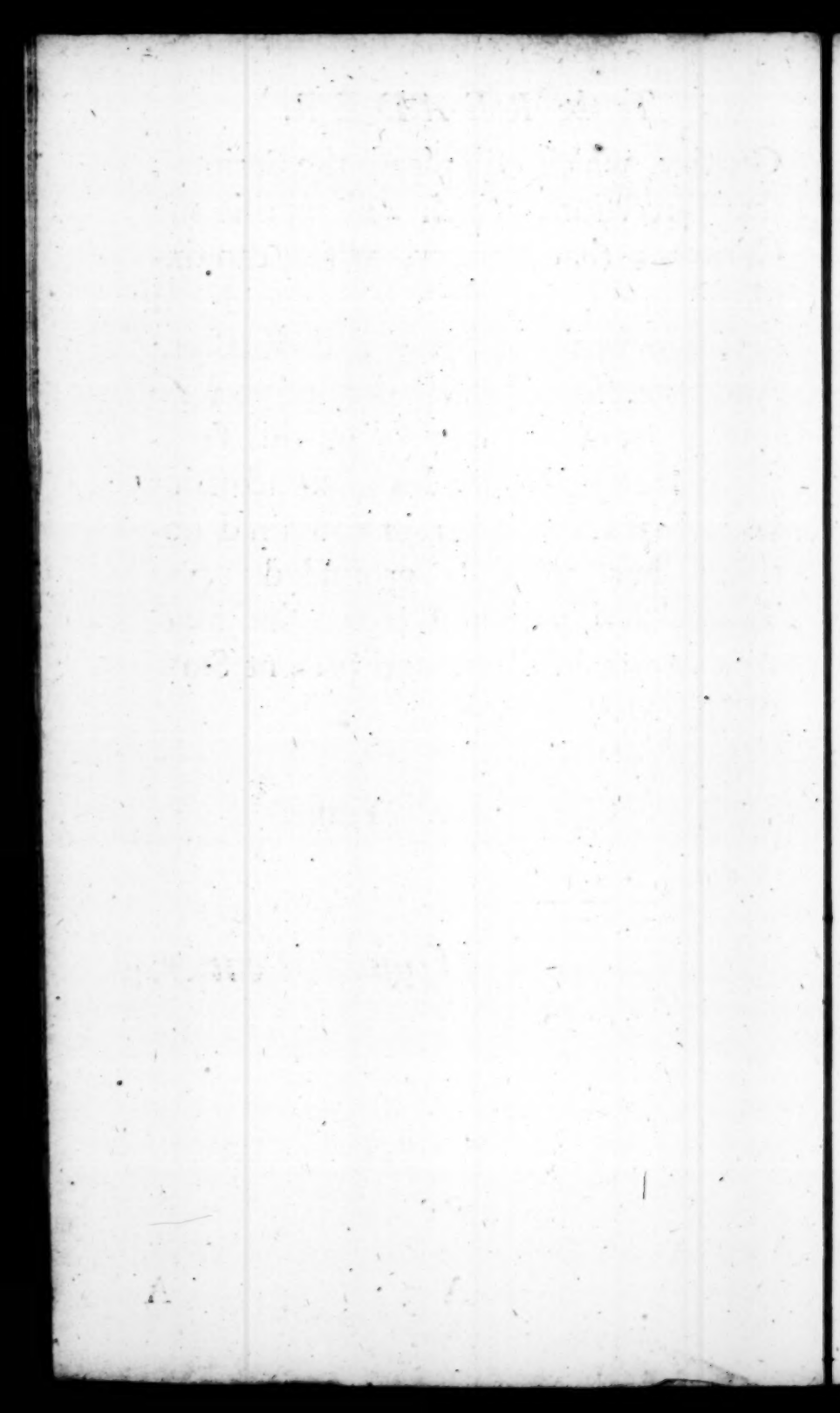
I have no more to say but this : You will herein find Variety, the Comfort and Satisfaction of Mankind ; that  
Gra-

*To the R E A D E R.*

Gravity, which will please the Serious ;  
that Diversion, which will gratifie the  
Curious ; that Variety, which can dis-  
please none, but such as are void and  
destitute both of Sense and Reason :  
And therefore I shall detain you no  
longer from the perusal of this Trea-  
tise ; onely give me leave to acquaint  
you, that there is herein contain'd no-  
thing but what is grounded upon  
Truth, and gathered from the most  
Authentick Writers, and present State  
of this Modern Age.

Yours,

*Gidion Pontier.*



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A

# New Survey

OF THE

## STATE of the WORLD.

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ITALY.

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The P A P A C Y.



*Innocent* the Eleventh, Vicar of *Jesus Christ* on the Earth, and Bishop of *Rome*, formerly *Benedict Odescalchi*, was born in the year 1613. at *Como* in the Country of *Mil-lain*; was created *Cardinal* under the Title of *St. Onuphrius*, in the year 1645. by *Innocent* the Tenth, whose name he bears by way of acknowledgment.

He was elected *Pope*, Anno 1676. the 21 of *September*, being the day and Feast of *St. Mat-thew*;

*thew*; was exalted the 4th of *October* following: Cardinal *Maldachin*, first Deacon of the *Sacred Colledge*, performed the Ceremony of the Proclamation.

The 8th of *November* this Prelate went from *St. Peter's Church* to *St. John Lateran*, where he receiv'd at entrance the two *Keys*, the one of *Gold*, the other of *Silver*, from the hands of *Cardinal Chisi*, who is *Archpriest*, after having first kiss'd the *Cross*, which his Eminency presented him. There were carried in this *Cavalcade*, according to custom, the *vacant Hats*, which were at that time to the number of six. There was vacant a twenty third place in the *Sacred Colledge*, by the death of *Cardinal Bernardino Rocci*, which happened at the end of the month *November*, 1680.

The *Arms* of his Holiness's House are in a *Field Argent six Salvers Gules*, three in chief, two in flank or in fess, and one in point or in base: These surmounted by three Bars of the same, debrused with an *Escutcheon Argent*, charg'd with a *Lion Passant Gardant Gules*: Lastly, a Chief, Or; thereon a single *Eagle display'd, Sable*.

His *Prophetick Motto* was, *Bellua insatiabilis*; because this Pope has in his *Arms* the *Eagle* and the *Lion*, insatiable Animals, with *Salvers*; or else because he has continually with him in his principal actions *Cardinal Cibo*, which signifies *Food*; who follows him in his Chappel, in the Church, in the Consistory, and elsewhere. See the



the Allusion. Wherefore after that *Innocent* had declared his *Eminency* his *first Minister* and Secretary of State, some person writ, *Verè bellua insatiabilis, quia sine Cibo nunquam vivere potest.* We may and ought better to understand *insatiable* of the salvation of Souls, and in a word, of his Zeal for the House of God, conformably to the *Motto* of the *Royal Prophet*, *Zelus domus tuæ Comedit me*: and to see the glory of God, the onely thing that can satisfie, as the same *King and Prophet* says, *Satiabor cum apparuerit gloria tuâ.* The Prophetick *Motto* of Pope *Urban* the Third, called before his Exaltation, *Lambert Cribelli*, was, *Sus in Cribis*, because his Arms were a Sow in a Sieve, and that he was of *Millain*, where its Founders lighted on a Sow covered the one half with *Wooll*, and the other with *Hair*; whence is come the word *Mediolana* & *de Medio-lanum*. The Prophetick device of *Eugenius* the Fourth was *Lupa Cœlestina*, the Wolf Cœlestine, because he had for Arms a Wolf, and had been a religious man of the *Cœlestins*. The four Evangelists are mystically represented under the Figures of four Animals; *St. Matthew* has for Emblem a *Man*, *St. Mark* the *Lion*, *St. Luke* the *Ox*, and *St. John* the *Eagle*. These are the four Animals that the Prophet *Ezekiah* saw in a Vision, which carried the Throne of God. *Jesus Christ* is called the *Lion* of the Tribe of *Juda*; *Vicit Leo de Tribu Judâ.*

The *Papal Scutcheon*, which is *Gules*,

consists of a long *Cap*, or *Head-piece*, Or, surmounted with a *Cross* pearled and garnished with three *Royal Crowns*, with the two *Keys* of *St. Peter* placed in *Saltier*.

*Boniface* the Eighth was the first that wore the *Tiara* with a *double Crown*, and *Urban* the Fifth made it triple in the form of a *Cap*, adorned with a triple circle of *Gold*, for some Mystery that is contained in it: They call it the *Regnum*, because it denotes the dignity and power of *Priest* and *Emperour*. The *Popes* never wear it on their heads in doing their Office; it may be upon the *Altar*, but they make use of *Miters*: the *Tiara* serves but at the *Coronation* of the *Pope*, and other Solemnities going and returning from the Church. It was typified by that of the great *Priest* of the *Hebrews*, of which *Josephus* says, that it was called *Aurea Corona Pontificis in triplicem fabricata seriem*.

No *Pope* in his *Exaltation* has dar'd to take the name of *Peter*, through respect to the first *Vicar* of *Jesus Christ*.

The ordinary place of *Residence* of the *Popes* is *Rome*, pleasantly watered with the *River Tiber*, which divides it into two unequal parts.

The day of their *Coronation*, the *Master of Ceremonies* kneeling on the ground, burns *Flax* in their presence, and says to them thrice with a loud voice, *Pater Sancte, sic transit gloria Mundi*: Holy Father, behold the continuance of this fire, thus passes the glory of this world. It is



is reported, that they say to them also in this Ceremony, *Non videbis dies Petri*; that is to say, *Peter* lived twenty five years, you will not live so long : And in reality it is observ'd, that since *S. Peter* no *Pope* has ever passed twenty five years in his sovereign Pastorship, whether he were elected young or old. *Adrian* the First, and *St. Sylvester* the First, Romans, and *Urban* the Eighth a *Florentine*, came nearest to it. *Adrian* held the Government of the Church twenty three years, ten months, and seventeen days ; the other two about twenty two years each, and then they were fain to leave the World. *Urban* the Eighth was of the Noble Family of the *Barbarins*.

As soon as *Innocent* was rais'd to the supreme dignity of the *Apostleship*, he resolv'd on twenty eight *Articles of Reformation*, which were sign'd by all the *Cardinals*; and he caused a *Consistorial Bull* to be made of these *Orders*, that the *Popes* his Successors might not so easily derogate from them. His most *Christian Majesty* having been well inform'd from a long time of his merit, desired his Election, though he were a natural Subject to the *King of Spain*.

His *Holiness* lessen'd above half of the Officers and Domesticks belonging to the Household of the last sovereign Pastors. Being made acquainted that the *Venetians* had made choice of four *Embassadours of Obedience* to come and complement him according to custom, he signified to

the *Senate* that he dispenc'd with their Civility, and thank't them for having admitted his House amongst the number of the *Nobles of Venice*.

He sent to the *King of Poland* sums of Money to maintain the War against the *Turks* and *Tartars*, and assisted that Kingdom with his own Purse even before his Exaltation, and daily does surprizing and admirable things. It's a truth known at *Rome*, that *Benedict Odescalchi* during his Cardinalship, often threw Purse of Money *in cognito* into houses of persons in want. A Gentleman of *Liege* having been robb'd, and desiring his assistance in his necessity, he gave him a Bill to receive 4000 Crowns, having first told him that he had seen him somewhere. The Gentleman thinking that he should not be paid so great a sum, presented him the Bill to know whether his *Eminency* had not mistaken in writing it; he answered him, *You will be readily paid it; and do not divulge what I have done, I wish I could do somewhat more.*

The 19th of *October* 1679. his *Holiness* held a *Consistory*, where he gave in charge to the Cardinals *Barberin*, *Cibo*, *Ottoboni*, and *Albritio*, to inform themselves aright of the desert of persons to be raised to the Episcopal dignity; and exhorted *Princes* who have the Nomination to Prelatehips, to present persons endowed with Pastoral qualities.

The 4th of *December* 1676. his *Holiness* caus'd

a *Bull* of *Universal Jubile* to be publisht in *Rome*, at the entrance of his *Pontificate*, in which he gave fifteen days for obtaining it, on condition that they should pray to God to grant his Person all necessary assistances for the well-government of the *Holy Catholick Church*; and that they should beg also, that he would inspire *Christian Princes* to live in good peace and concord, and what else is exprest in the *Bull*: because at *Rome* they gain the *Jubile* before it be sent into the *States* of other *Christian Princes*; *Innocent* the Eleventh sent the *Bull* of the great *Jubile* into *France*, and elsewhere, which continued two Months in the Diocess of *Paris*, which received these two *Jubiles* at the same time.

*Clement* the Tenth his Predecessor granted to the faithful three universal *Jubiles*; the first was at his coming to his *Pontificate*; the second in favour of the *Polanders*, to implore the Divine Assistance against the *Turks*; the third was the great *Jubile* of the Holy year, fixt and ordinary, which happens now from twenty five years to twenty five years.

The Fourth of *January* 1677, the Body of *Innocent* the Tenth being taken up in *St. Peters Church*, with the ordinary Ceremonies, and carried into that of *St. Agnes*, *Innocent* the Eleventh gave order for building him a most magnificent *Mausoleum*.

The twenty fifth of *February* of the same  
B 4 year,

year, his *Holiness* made an exhortation in the *Apostolick Palace*, to all the Curats of the City of *Rome*, concerning the necessity and indispensable duty of Teaching the People.

The Third of *March* he Blest and distributed the *Asbes*, and heard Mass celebrated by Cardinal *Ludoviso*, and the Sermon of one Father *Theatin*.

The Twelfth he Instructed the *Preachers* to preach the *Gospel* with simplicity, and without far-sought Embellishments: and in reality, it's a vain thing to study points of Wit and Flowers to adorn that which shines enough of it self. Good Friday he heard the Sermon of the Passion of the *Son of God*, which was made by the Father *Recanati*, Capuchin.

The Ninth of *November* his *Holiness* caused the Corn to be seiz'd, whereof some particular persons had made *Magazines*, to sell it at an excessive rate, and to make an advantage of the scarcity wherewith many places of *Italy* were afflicted: his *Holiness* labouring for the comfort of the poor, regulated its price, and distribution after such a manner, that drew publick Blessings upon him.

An. 1678. the Ninth of *June*, the *Pope* made a Decree, strictly forbidding the Prelates of the *Congregation of Riti* to take other fees in *Canonizations* than those specified by this *Decree*; which much moderates the Charges that have been usually made in these Ceremonies.

The Ninth of *July* his *Holiness* received, to his extream comfort, the news sent him by the *Nuncio* of *Turin*, that by the Cares of the *Dutchess* of *Savoy*, above Four hundred persons in the Valley of *Lucern*, within her Territories, were brought back into the bosome of the Church, and particularly the Minister *Danas*, who made his Abjuration in the *Cathedral Church*, in the presence of their *Hightnesses*.

The Fourteenth of *August* his *Holiness* caused two Edicts to be publisht against the Luxury of Cloaths: *Queen Christian* of *Sweden* began the first to put them in execution, the *Roman Ladies* presently followed her example.

In the same year Commissaries were appointed by *Innocent* the Eleventh, to examine some *Bulls* set forth by his Predecessors, concerning some Office and Indulgence, to consider whether these *Bulls* were observed according to their tenour.

An. 1679. at the beginning of the year, a Decree was passed in the *Vatican* for retrenching from Cardinals a multiplicity of Places, and for bestowing them on others who had not any; it being not just that one should have all, and the others nothing.

The *Pope* some days after appointed Commissaries for examining the *Bull* of *Sixtus* the Fifth, who determined the number of *Cardinals* to Seventy; and the report was, he had a design to reduce them to Fifty, in case this change might



might be found advantageous to the Church. The Council of *Constance* limited them to Twenty four. *Pope Sixtus* the Fourth to Thirty. *Alexander* the Sixth to Fifty. *Leo* the Tenth to Sixty five. *Pius* the Fourth to Seventy six; and *Sixtus* the Fifth to the number of Seventy, answering to the Seventy *Elders* given to *Moses*, for his assistants in the Government of the *Synagogue*; time was, there were but Twelve, according to the example of the Apostles.

*The Etymologie of the Name Cardinal: his Institution and his Habit.*

THE word *Cardinal* comes from this, that the first and principal Churches of *Rome* were call'd *Ecclesiæ Cardinales*. *St. Austin* calls the principal *Donatists*, *Cardinales Donatistas*. The first *Cardinals* were so call'd, because they were the first and Chief Priests of their Churches.

They were appointed in so many streets of the City of *Rome*, for taking care of the poor, under *Pope Sylvester*. After the death of this Prelate, whilst things were calm in the Church, they took upon them the care of the Baptism and Burial of the Faithful, and always reserv'd to themselves the Jurisdiction they had on the Priests and Clerks of their Parish, when the *Popes* sent them abroad as *Legates*. They continued in this state till *Gregory* the Seventh, at which time *Henry* the Fourth Emperor of *Germany*

many was excluded from the *Election* of the *Popes*, who were chosen by the Clergy and by the People, just as *Bishops* were. *Claudius Vaurus* says on this subject, in his Book Intituled *The Court of Rome*, that when these Priests, *Cardinals*, Curats of *Rome*, were Consecrated *Bishops*, their dignity of *Cardinal* became void, as inferior to the *Episcopacy*. Nevertheless, in succession of time seeing themselves *Bishops*, they desired of the *Popes* to leave them the Title of *Cardinals*: the honorary Title of *Cardinal* has been given since to those that assist the *Pope* with their Councils in the Government of the Church.

St. *Bernard*, in a Letter that he writ to *Pope Eugenius*, calls them *Collaterales & Coadjutores Pontificis, de toto orbe Judicatueros, de toto orbe diligendes*, conformably to the words that the *Pope* pronounces at their Creation, in these terms; *Maximâ dilectissimi filii, & Excellentissimâ dignitate donati, estis ad Consilium Apostolorum vocati consiliarii nostri, & Conjudices orbis terrarum, eritis Successores Apostolorum, circa thronum sedebitis.*

According to the same *Claudius Vaurus*, they never wear *Velvet* nor *Sattin*, and are ordinarily cloathed but of two colours, *Red* and *Violet*: they are in *Violet* during *Advent* and *Lent*, from *Septuagesima*, except the third Sunday of *Advent*, and the first Sunday of *Lent*, days mixt of joy and sadness; in which they wear the colour

colour of dry'd Roses, participating of *red* and *violet*; they are also in *violet* every Friday, on Vigils, at the four times, and the day of the Commemoration of the Dead, and wear no robe of silk. There is an exception to this *Rubrick*, because they wear the red colour at the four times after *Pentecoste*, on all the double Feasts that fall on Fridays out of *Advent* and *Lent*, on the *Vigil* of the Nativity of the Son of God, on the Creation and Coronation of the Pope, in what ever time it happens; on the Feast of *St. Peters Chair* at Rome, and at other solemn Feasts, and on days of publick joy, for victories obtained, and the like things. The *Cardinals* that are *Monks*, wear always the colour of their Order, except the *Hat*, and the *Red Cap*.

We do not comprize the *Cardinals Jesuits* amongst the *Monks*, because they are none. *Cardinal Bellarmine*, the ornament of the *Purpurated Colledge*, was habited with *Red*, as the others according to the time that then was; with this difference, that he wore the Habit of *Jesuit* underneath.

When a Cardinal is created Pope, he has 24000 Duckets of Revenue every day.



*The Continuation of the Actions of Pope Innocent the Eleventh.*

**I**N the Month of *March* of the fore said year, 1679. he caused all the *Bishops* of *Italy* to be writ to, and enjoyn'd them to examine with great care all those that presented themselves to receive *Holy Orders*, and not to give them but to fit persons, and when the Church had need of them.

He presented *Medals* of *Gold* and *Silver*, with his *Picture* on them, to the Captains of the *Dutch* Vessels that brought Corn to *Civita-Vechia*.

According to the ordinary custom, though tir'd, on Holy Thursday, in the *Dukes Hall*, he performed the Ceremony of washing the feet of Thirteen poor *Forreign Priests*, habited with white Cloath; to each of which his Holiness gave afterwards a *Medal* of *Gold* and of *Silver*, and waited on them some time at Table.

The Twenty first of *June*, he sent to his *Internuncio* at *Brussels*, the Sum of 60000 Livres, for the subsistence of the Colledges which the *English* Catholicks have in *Flanders*; and sometime after, 60000 Crowns to be distributed to the Catholicks of *England* retired thither.

An. 1679. the fifteenth of *October*, the Pope visited the Church *dell Anima*, of the *German* Nation, where he granted a Plenary Indulgence  
in

in form of a Jubile, to pray to God to deliver from the Plague the Town of *Vienna* in *Austria*, and the other Towns of *Germany*.

The Seventeenth, the Pope called before him the Congregation establisht by *Clement* the Eighth, for the Examination of *Bishops* for *Italy*, and there caused to be examined the Father *Gaetano Mirabello Theatin*, whom he nominated for the *Archbishoprick* of *Amalfi*; *Dom Carlo Berlinguier*, whom he nominated to the *Archbishoprick* of *St. Severin*, and *Dom Francisco Mogale* for the *Bishoprick* of *Isola*: during their Examination, they answered always on their knees to all the questions that were made them by the Cardinals, Prelates, and Divines, that were of the Congregation, and afterwards they were precognized in the first *Consistory* for their due capacity. In *France*, by the *Concordat* betwixt *Leo* the Tenth, and *Francis* the First, those that are nominated to *Bishopricks* are not examined, because they are all Doctors or Licentiats in Divinity, in one of the Laws *Canon* or *Civil*, which is a mark of their Capacity; they make only a Profession of their Faith betwixt the hands of the *Popes Nuncio*, or of the *Metropolitan*; Princes destinated to the *Episcopacy*, are dispensed from taking the Degree in the University, nevertheless they are the first to study.

At the beginning of the year 1680, his *Holliness* caused all the Preachers to come to the  
*Palace,*

Palace, and exhorted them to preach particularly by their Example.

*Singularities, and curious and remarkable Actions of some Popes.*

**S**T. Clement the First instituted the Colledge of *Apostolical Protonotaries* for writing the Lives of *Martyrs*, and of all the other *Saints*. *Claudius*, surnamed *Vaurus*, writes, that in his time a participant *Protonotaries* place was sold for 7000 Crowns of Gold, and that it yielded of yearly Revenue 3 or 4000 Crowns: that the participant *Protonotaries*, which are in number twelve, are ordinarily Masters of Requests for both Seals: that they have rank and place in the *Popes Chappel*, are cloathed with Violet, wear the *Rochet*, and the Hat, with the Violet Band and Border; have precedency of Prelates which are not consecrated, are present in the half publick Consistory, at the Canonization of Saints, and other great Actions of the Pope; have power to give the *Cap* of *Doctor*, and to create *Apostolical Protonotaries* without the Walls of *Rome*. The same *Claudius Vaurus* says, that if the *Apostolical Protonotaries* are not much esteemed in *France*, it's because they are somewhat idle in performing their Function; though haply this idleness be not blamable in them, because there is want of matter for them to exercise themselves, there being but few *Martyrs* and

and *Saints* at present within our Kingdom, that oblige the *Protonotaries* to write their Lives.

St. *Cletus* was the first that inserted in his Letters these words : *Salutem & Benedictionem Apostolicum.*

St. *Anacletus* ordained , that Ecclesiasticks should wear their hair short ; and confirmed by a new Decree, that Bishops should be consecrated by three other Bishops. *Telesphorus*, a *Gre-cian* by Nation, enjoyned the use of singing at *Mass* the *Canticle* of the Angels, *Gloria in excelsis Deo* ; and impower'd Priests to say three Masses on Christmas-day.

St. *Zephyrinus* made the Decree of receiving the Communion at least once a year ; and not to proceed in Law against a Bishop accus'd of any Crime whatsoever, without the authority of the *holy See*.

St. *Lucius* ordained, that a Bishop should be always accompanied with some Priest, to the end that his presence should oblige him to lead a regular life.

St. *Sylvester* the First, the thirty fourth Pope, was the first that erected an *Altar of Stone* ; which he consecrated, and anointed with holy Oyl. Before him they were made of Wood, and portable, by reason of the persecution that the Christians underwent under the Pagan Emperours ; which was so great, that the thirty three first *Popes* suffered Martyrdom. He was raised to the Pontificate in the beginning of the

Empire of *Constantine the Great*, who embracing Christianity, gave joy and tranquillity to the Church, and a secure Settlement after so many troubles and afflictions. This Emperour after he was baptized, enlarged the Christian Religion, built Churches, made Foundations for entertaining its Ministers with splendour, and freed the Clergie from Taxes: He transported the Seat of his Empire into *Thracia*, to the Town of *Byantium*, called since by him *Constantinople*.

St. *Damasus* suppressed the *Corepiscopi*: they were Priests whom the Bishops were wont to send into divers Villages and Burroughs of their Diocesses, with a particular power to preach the Word of God, and to establish Ecclesiastical Discipline. They were called *Corepiscopi*. They were suppressed, because they went often beyond their Commission, doing Functions that belonged but to the Bishops themselves. Some of them had the Episcopal Character.

St. *Gregory the Great* was the first who qualified himself *Servus servorum Dei*, the Servant of the servants of God. He took this Title, to check the boldness of *John the Faster*, Patriarch of *Constantinople*, who took the Title of *Universal Bishop*. The Emperour *Phocas* condemned the Arrogancy of this Prelate, declaring by an *Edict* the contrary, according to the judgment of the ancient Fathers and Councils, who own'd the Church of *Rome* to be the Head of all others.



Pope *Boniface* the Third, according to the common opinion, introduced the use of *Bells* in the Church, *Anno* 606. The learned *Genebrard* ascribes the Invention to Pope *Sabinianus*, who ordained, *Anno* 604. that they should be rung at Canonical hours, and at Mass. The Bell is called *Campana*, from a Province of *Italy* called *Campania*, where it's thought they began. They were introduced into *Greece*, *Anno* 865. by those that the *Venetians* sent to the Empe-  
rour *Michael*, *Baron*. 865. the Bell is made speak thus: 1. *Laudo Deum verum.* 2. *Plebem voco.* 3. *Convoce Clerum.* 4. *Defunctos ploro.* 5. *Pestem fugo.* 6. *Festa decoro.* Those that have a mind to know more, may read *Pál-  
uotí.*

*Sergius* the First caused the *Agnus Dei* to be sung at Mass.

*Adrian* the First ordained that the Papal *Bulls* should be seal'd with Lead, and not with Wax, for the longer continuance of the Seals.

*Leo* the Tenth made the famous *Concordat* with *Francis* the First, *Anno* 1515. according to which it is permitted to the Kings of *France* to have the *Nomination* to *Bishopricks* and *Abbeys*. These Benefices are called *Consistorial*, because their vacancy is propos'd in the *Consistory* to be provided for. The Pope reserves to himself a years Revenue from each of these Benefices; and it is that which is called the Law of first Fruits, which is paid when the *Bulls* are taken up.

*Gregory the ninth* caused the Book of *Decretals* to be couch'd in writing, containing the Constitutions of the Popes, to serve for the *Canon-Law*, which is read in Catholick Universities.

*Paul the Third* obliged the *Jews* to wear the *Yellow Cap*, to distinguish them from the *Christians*.

*Gregory the Thirteenth* reform'd the *Kalendar*, Anno 1582, by cutting off ten days in *October* from the fifth of the said month to the 14th inclusively: so that after the fourth of *October* the ten days following were leapt over, and they counted the 15th the day after. *England*, *Sweden*, *Denmark*, and other Northern Countries that disown the Pope, do not make use of this *Kalendar*, which is called otherwise the *Gregorian year*; but retain the ancient way of counting. Thence it is, that when Catholick Countries are at fourteen in the month, the others count four, and say in their dates, the ancient or *new Stile*. Famous *Astrologers* and *Mathematicians* were employed in reforming this *Kalendar*, to take care that the points of the *Equinoxes* and *Solstices* should not change place for the future, which had caused a disorder in the day fixt for the Feast of *Easter*, which ought always to be the Sunday after the full Moon of the *Equinox of March*. Pope *Vicior the First* made a Decree to avoid concurring with the *Jews*, and others who were called *Quarto-decumanis*, be-

cause they celebrated it the 14th of the Moon on whatever day of the Week it happened. The Decree of this Prelate was confirmed in the first General Council of Nice. Anno 1679, the Elector of Saxony caused a form to be presented to the Diet of Ratisbone, for agreeing on a Kalendar to be received throughout the Empire of Germany.

Gregory the Thirteenth ordained that the Cardinals of Religious Orders who wore a black Cap, or of the colour of their Order, should wear it red like the others. It was Innocent the Twelfth who gave the Cardinals in the Council of Lyons the red Cap, as an Hieroglifick that they ought to pour forth their blood for the support of the Church; as it results from the words which the Pope uses in putting it on their heads, in these terms.

*Ad laudem Omnipotentis Dei & Sanctæ Sedis Apostolicæ, ornamentum accipe Galerum rubrum, Insigne singulare dignitatis Cardinalatus, per quod designatur, quod usque ad mortem & sanguinis effusionem inclusurè, pro exaltatione Sanctæ Fidei, pace & quiete populi Christiani, augmento & statu sacrosanctæ Romanæ Ecclesiæ te intrepidum exhibere debeas. In nomine Patris, & Filii, & Spiritus Sancti.*

His Holiness sends the red Cap with a Brief to those that are not present at Rome in the Consistory.

As to the Hat, it is given kneeling from the hand



hand of the *Pope*, unless a person be employed in some important *Embassie* to the *holy See* ; in this case the *Pope* sends it to the *Cardinal* newly created, to authorize him the more, and render him more venerable. His Holiness's *Courrier* that carries the *Hat* from *Rome*, carries with it the form of the Oath of Fidelity, and delivers all into the hands of the *Prelate* appointed to perform that Ceremony, which is splendid. You must observe, that *Cardinals* that have not received the *Hat*, cannot be *Legates* of the *holy See* till they have first taken it, as the above-mentioned *Claudius Vaurus* informs us.

In the Ceremony of *opening the Mouth*, that is to say, in the permission the *Pope* gives to new *Cardinals* to opine, and to give their *Votes* and *Suffrages*, he says to them , *Aperimus vobis os tam in collationibus quam in Consiliis, atque in electione summi Pontificis, & in omnibus actibus tam in Consistorio, quàm extra qui ad Cardinales spectant, & quos soliti sunt exercere : In nomine Patris, & Filii, & Spiritus Sancti. Amen.*

You must observe, it was in use above an Age, that if a *Pope* died whilst a new *Cardinal* had his mouth shut, he might enter, if he please, into the *Conclave* ; but he could not be elected *Pope*, nor give his *Suffrage* for any person, unless the *sacred Colledge* ( the *See* being vacant ) by a special *Act* of *Grace* gave him an *Active* and *Passive Voice* ; as it did to *Cardinal Conty*.

Pope *Pius* the Fifth has declared since by a Decree of the 26th of *January* 1571, That this closing of the mouth does not deprive the new *Cardinal* of his power and principal Function, which consists in the *Election* of the *Pope*.

*Gregory* the Fifteenth brought in use the Election of *Popes* by *secret Suffrages*, that the *Cardinals* might be more free in giving their Votes. Formerly 'twas said, *Non fit bis in die Scrutinium*: Now it is performed in the morning after Mass, and in the Evening after the *Hymn* of the *Holy Ghost*.

*Urban* the Eighth gave *Cardinals* the Title *Eminentissimus*; he caused the body and writings of *Marc. Anthony de Dominis* to be burnt after his death, for an example: *Dominis* was Archbishop of *Spalathra*, anciently *Salona* in *Dalmatia*.

*Alexander* the Seventh received *Christian*, Queen of *Sweden*, into the Communion of the Catholick, Apostolick, and Roman Church.

Observations on the reducement of *Jubiles*, under what *Popes*, and in what times.

**B**oniface the Eighth, Anno 1300. ordained, that the celebration of the *Jubile* should be performed every hundred years, both to pay to God solemn acts of Thanksgivings at the end of each Age, and that *Christian Rome* should not have less acknowledgment for the true God, than

than ~~Profrum Rome~~ shewed heretofore to its ~~I-~~  
~~dels~~, by the centenary sports or games which it  
solemnized with an extraordinary concourse of  
people.

*Clement* the Sixth established it for the time  
to come, from fifty to fifty years, answering to  
that of the *Hebrews*, and in consideration of the  
number of fifty consecrated by the visible de-  
scent of the *Holy Ghost*; and also by reason of  
the shortness of mans life, because few persons  
enjoyed the benefit of this great Treasure.

*Urban* the Sixth, as *Gretserus* tells us, redu-  
ced it to thirty three years, in memory of the  
thirty three years that the *Son of God* passed  
on the Earth.

*Paulus* the Eleventh desiring that every man  
should partake of so great a favour, abbreviated  
the time, and established it from twenty five to  
twenty five years. *Thomas Friard* in his Book  
of the *Jubile*, taxes this of fallshood, alleadging  
that *Paul* was dead three or four years before  
this reducement; and that it was *Sixtus* the  
Fourth his Successor, before *General* of the *Cox-*  
*deliers*, who fixt it at this number of years. If  
this Writer had dived to the bottom of this mat-  
ter, and had read the Popes *Bullary* thereon, he  
had found that *Paul* ordained it, as it appears  
by his *Bull*. It is true that he could not ce-  
lebrate it, because death prevented him. In a  
word, he had seen that the one ordained it, the  
other confirmed and executed it, Anno 1473.

*Du Chesne* has it express in his *History of the Popes*: And the Abbot *Le Maître* Chaplain in Ordinary to the *Queen*, Doctor of *Sorbonne*, great Vicar and Archdeacon of *Chartres*, a learned and most eloquent man, understands it so in his Book of the *Jubile*. This *Jubile* has ever since been observed and practised to this time.

Besides the ordinary and set *Jubile*s at certain times, there are some extraordinary ones, which the Church opens in her urgent necessities, to obtain some favour from Heaven.

We shall remark here cursorily, that what *Boniface* called a *plenary Indulgence* of all sins, *Clement* the Sixth and his Successors have given it the name of *Jubile*; which marks a publick rejoycing in God, Liberty, Remission, time of Propitiation according to *Josephus*, and according to the *Septuagint*. Under the ancient Law the *Jubile* was publisht with a sort of *Trumpet* made of a *Rams horn*.

Having propos'd to my self in this Work to give an account of some curious and remarkable things in the States of each Sovereign on the Earth, I shall briefly note here the Ceremony that is used at *Rome* at the Opening and Close of the *Jubile*, and other things worthy memory.

*The Opening of the Jubile.*

**T**He opening of it is performed ordinarily the 24th day of *December*, on *Christmas-eve*, by the opening of the *holy Door*; which is so called, because by its opening and entrance we enter into Grace, and become holy, by practising what is ordained by the *Bull* of the *Jubile*.

On the day and Feast of the *Ascension* of the *Son of God* which precedes the *holy Year*, two Priests after having read the *Gospel*, read the *Bull*, the one in *Latine*, and the other in *Italian*, and publish the approaching *Jubile*.

His *Holiness* on the *Christmas-eve* following goes a general Procession; the *Cardinals*, the *Secular* and *Regular Clergie*, the *Ambassadors* of Christian Princes, and the Officers of the City of *Rome*, and all the common people accompany him: and about noon he comes to the door of *St. Peter of the Vatican*, which is walled up: then the *Pope* strikes three strokes with a *silver Hammer* against this Wall, which is presently thrown down, the door is washt with holy Water, it's opened, the Company enters into the Church, they sing *Vesperas* with all solemnity; and at the same time the *Pope* sends three *Cardinals* to open the doors of the Churches of *St. Paul*, of *St. John Lateran*, of *St. Mary Major*; where the same Ceremonies are used.

The



The *Silver Hammer* is a *Symbol* of the *Popes* power, which *Jesus Christ* gave him, by giving him the *Keys of St. Peter*; the Hammer was formerly of *Massy Gold*.

The *Penitentiaries* in such Solemnities, are near the *Popes* Person, to shew that he communicates his Jurisdiction to *Confessors*, to whom he gives the power of Absolving from all Crimes, and even in cases that are reserved to himself.

The opening of the *Holy Door* is an *Hieroglyphick* of the opening of the Churches Treasure, whereof the *Pope* is the dispenser: four doors are open'd, to shew that persons are call'd from the four parts of the world. The Doors are wash'd, to intimate, that those persons gain the *Jubile*, who are cleansed from their faults and defilement by the vertue of the Sacraments, and by the application of the Merits of *Jesus Christ*: over the *Holy Door* they set the Name of the *Pope* that opened it last, and the time.

*The shutting up of the Jubile.*

THE end of the year of *Jubile* being elaps'd, the *Pope* on Christmas-Eve goes in Procession from the *Apostolick Palace* to *St. Peters Church*, where after *Vesperas* are sung, his Holiness appoints three Cardinals to go and shut the other three holy doors; and at the same time himself, accompanied with the Clergy, and



and with all that is great and splendid in *Rome*, marches processionally, goes forth at the *holy door*, blesses the Materials appointed to wall it up, (which is not open'd but the year of the *Jubile*) lays the first stone with some pieces of Gold and of Silver, and says in Latine, what I turn into English: Through the Faith, and through the vertue of our Lord *Jesus Christ* Son of the living God, who said to the *Prince* of the Apostles, Thou art *Peter*, and on this Rock I will build my Church; we lay this first stone for shutting this Holy Door, which ought to be again thus shut in this year of *Jubile*: In the name of the *Father*, and of the *Son*, and of the *Holy Ghost*.

*In what sense the Title of Holiness is attributed to the Pope, against the Protestants.*

**T**HE Pretenders to Religion, who love always to cavil, and to mix Controversy in their Discourse, conformable to what is said by the *Latine Poet*,

*Navita de ventis, de Bobus narrat Arator,  
Enumerat Miles vulnera, Pastor oves.*

not able to endure that we give the Pope the Title of *Holiness*, nor that we call the *Doors* before mentioned *Holy*, thinking it a Blasphemy; I answer them, that they blame what they do not

not understand: they ought to consider, that there are three sorts of *Holiness*: the first by Nature and Essence, which is increated, infinite, incomprehensible, and incommunicable to all other persons, but to those of the most Holy *Trinity*. The second by Consecration, which is found in animate and inanimate things: it is diversly caused, by Prayers and Blessings, by Oyl, and by Unction. The third Holiness consists in an Habitual Grace inviolable to sin. The *Catholicks* do not say that the Pope is Holy by a Holiness of Nature, or of Essence, which belongs but to God alone, who is the sole Original & final Sovraign of all Holiness; the Popes understand it so; they own themselves sinners before God, implore his mercy, and make a confession of their sins. When we call the Pope the Holy Father, it is by Consecration; the Priests, the Prophets, and the Kings were Anointed and Consecrated under the ancient Law, as well as the new; and now the Popes and the Abbots are blest: Churches, Altars, Tabernacles, Crosses, Chalices, and Bells, are holy things, with a Holiness of Consecration, which is an exterior Sanctification. If the *Roman Church* be call'd Holy, why shall we not call him Holy that presides in it? If the Body be called Holy, the Head is not Profane. The great Priest *Aaron* wore on his *Tiara* a Plate of Gold, where these words were Engraven, *Holiness to the Lord*. Let us proceed to the other remarks and disquisitions.

Other

*Other Splendid Ceremonies.*

**I**T's at *Rome* where we see Seven other very curious and remarkable Ceremonies the *Canonization of Saints*, the *Coronation of the Pope*, that of the *Emperour*, of *Kings*, of *Empresses*, of *Queens*, and the *Creation of Cardinals*.

*A touch in the Honour of Rome.*

**I**F it be said of this Capital of the world, that at present *Rome* is sought for in *Rome*, because it has lost that vain splendour which it drew from its ancient *Roman Emperours*; we say also, that what she holds no longer by her *Arms*, she possesses by *Religion*.

*Sedes Roma Petri, quæ Pastoralis honoris,  
Facta Caput Mundi, quicquid non possidet Armis,  
Religione tenet.*—

It's said of *St. Peters Church* at *Rome*, and of *St. Sernin* at *Toulouse*,

*Non est in toto Sanctior orbe locus.*

*Three desires of St. Austin.*

**S**T. *Austin* wisht to see Three things: *Jesus Christ* on the Earth, *St. Paul* in the Chair, and *Rome* the Triumphante.

The

*The Dominion of the Pope.*

**T**He *Vatican*, which is the Palace of *St. Peter*, the Palace of *St. John Lateran*, *Castel-gandolphi*, *Mont-Cavallo*, otherwise *Montquirinal*, and the Castle *St. Angelo*, belong to the Pope: he possesses the *Patrimony of St. Peter*, the Dukedom of *Spoletto*, *Marcha Anconitana*, *Romandiola*, the *Dutchy of Benevent* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, the Dukedoms of *Ferrara* and of *Urbino*, *Ceneda* in the *Marca Trevisano*, *Montaldo*, and *San Stephano*, on the side of the River of *Genoa*, and the Country of *Avignon* in *France*, &c. You must observe, that the Countess *Matilda* made the *Holy See* Heir to her Lands, which have since been call'd *St. Peter's Patrimony*. When the *Roman Emperour* is at *Rome*, he lodges in the *Vatican*, which is the Imperial Palace: *Civita Vecchia* is famous for it's Port; its there where his Holinesses Gallies are;—they are no longer at *Ancona*, because they were too remote from *Rome*.

*Places of Pleasure.*

**T***Ivoli*, *Fräscati*, the *Villa of Pamphilio*, those of *Burghefi*, of *Farnesi*, of *Aldo-brandini*, of *Montalto*, of *Ludoviso*, of the Duke of *Florence*, of the Prince *Palestrini*, and of *Mattei*, are very famous places of pleasure. We see there the Gardens adorn'd with rare pieces

ces, the Lodgings richly furnished, the Galleries and privy Closets full of all that is curious and splendid in *Rome*. *Mazarini's Palace* is of the number of the most beautiful ; it belongs at present to the *Duke of Nevers*.

Pope *Clement* the Tenth much embellisht the Bridge *St. Angelo* by causing to be placed on it twelve fair *Statues* of white Marble, admirably well done, and of a great height, each on its *Pedestals* : *St. Peter* and *St. Paul* stand first, and on each side of them, at fit distances to the end, we see five *Angels* holding in their hands some Instrument of the Passion of our *Saviour*. This Bridge has two fair Galleries with Iron *Ballisters*. The Gate *del Popolo*, formerly called *Flavius* Gate, is at present a Master-piece : they call it the Gate of the *People*, because of its nearness to the Monastery of *St. Mary of the People* : it is of the invention of *Michael Angelo*. The Town-hall was formerly the *Capitol*.

The Castle *St. Angelo* is called by this name, because an *Angel* appeared on the top of it with a naked Sword in his hand, which he put up in its Scabbard ; shewing by that, that *God* was appeas'd. This Apparation happened on a day that *St. Gregory the Great* carried in a solemn Procession the Image of the *Virgin*, at a time when the Plague wholly dispeopl'd *Rome*. This Scourge ceased as soon as the *Angel* had sheathed his Sword. There is to be seen since in that place the Figure of an *Angel* in Marble.

The



The Emperour *Adrian*, a great lover of Building, caused this Fortrefs to be built ; which was the place where he was buried. Pope *Sixtus* the V. left there five millions of Gold, with a *Bull* defending all Popes, under pain of Excommunication, to alienate them, but in the extremest necessity, for the defence of the Popes and of the City. Pope *Urban* the Eighth caused this Castle to be well fortified, placing in it the fairest pieces of Cannon that are any where to be seen : there are six which were given by a King of *England* ; some of them are made of many *Statues* of the false Gods melted. The Tower in the middle of it is so elevated, that it commands all the approaches of the Town. The *Coridor* of the *Vatican-Palace*, reaching to the Castle *St. Angelo*, is very convenient for the retreat of the Popes in times of War, or of Sedition.

#### Other Ornaments of Rome.

**I**N *Rome*, the beautiful Churches, the fair Pillars, the Antiquities, the Popes Court, the *Aquæducts*, the large Streets, the *Obelisks*, the *Mausolea*, the *Catacombi*, the Library of the *Vatican*, draw the admiration of all men. There is so great a number of Fountains, that it's thought if they ran all into one Channel, they would make a River ; and some think, large enough to bear Vessels. The *Vatican* draws its Etymology from Answers or Oracles, which  
the



the Latines call *Vaticinia*. Its Library is described by the *Sieur le Gallois* in his book intituled, *Traité des plus belles Bibliothèques de l'Europe* : It contains excellent Disquisitions and Curiosities. It was printed at *Paris*, An. 1680.

The *Rota* is a famous *Tribunal* composed of twelve Auditors of different *Nations*, the jurisdiction whereof extends it self on beneficiary and profane causes. It's thought they are so called, because they sit in a Circle, and roul about the most important differences of the *Christian World*. Their Judgments are called *Decisions of the Rota*; and to express well their force and authority, it suffices to say, The *Rota* has thus determined.

*The chief Towns of Italy, with their Epithetes and Elogies, are,*

**R**ome the Holy, *Roma la Santa*; Naples the Noble, *Napoli la Gentile*; Venice the Rich, *Venetia la Ricca*; Genoa the Proud, *Genova la Superba*, for its Palaces and Buildings; Milan the Great, *Milano la Grando*; Bologna the Fat, *Bologna la Grassa*, for the fertility of its Soil; Ravenna the Ancient, *Ravenna l'Antica*; Padua the Learned, *Padua la Dotta*, for its University, because good learning has always flourisht there. According to *Sabellicus*, we may place *Mantua* in parallel with *Ravenna*, for Antiquity; and with *Bologna*, for the goodness of its Soil. *Italy*

is called the Garden of *Europe*, for its charming Delights and Beauty ; and according to the Proverb, A man has seen no fine Country, if he has not seen *Italy*.

I cannot end this *Paragraph* of the remarkable Towns of *Italy*, without naming that of *Melphi* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is famous for having brought forth *Flavio*, to whom is attributed the invention of the *Sea-Compass*, which shews Pilots the course they ought to steer, the place whence they come, and that whither they are going, and where they are. According to the common Opinion, this *Flavio* of *Melphi* invented it the year of our Salvation 1300. It was called *Boussole*, from *Buxus* or *Buxolus*, because those of the West put it at first in a Case of *Box*. The *Sieur Faucher*, President of the *Mint-concern*, says, that it was called in *France* for above 400 years, the *Marinotte*. Some persons, over-speculative, think it may be presumed to have been in use in the time of the Children of *Noah*, because they had Iron, and the Load-stone proper to compose it, and the knowledge of the *Mathematicks*. *Levinus* and *Pineda* say, that *Solomon's* Pilots made use of it to go to the Islands of *Tharsis* and of *Ophir*. The *Scripture* notes, that *Solomon* having equipt a Fleet on the Coast of the *Red Sea*; *Hiram* King of *Tyre* furnisht him with his Sea-men skill'd in the Art of Navigation. The *Greek Poet* writes, that the *Pole* was observed in Navigation in the  
time

time of the *Trojan War*: And the *Latine Poet*, that men observed the Stars. And thence some think that this could not be done without the Sea-Compass; not considering, that men before did nothing but coast about upon the Sea, and sail in Roads.

After having mention'd the Town of *Melphi* on the account of *Flavio*, that of *Ferrara* comes into my mind on the occasion of a great Lover of Learning, viz. *Cælius Calcagninus* a Noble Person of *Ferrara*, living *Anno 1249*. it was his will to be buried in his Library, which has this Inscription on the door: *Index tumuli Cælii Calcagnini, qui ibidem voluit sepeliri ubi semper vixit.*

*The chief Rivers.*

**T**He River *Po*, the *Tiber*, *Ticinus*, *Doero*, *Laddo*, *Rubicon*, called now *Pisatello*; *Menzo*, *Garrigliano*, *Offranto* in *Pciülle*, *Arxus*, and others. The *Po* is called by the *Greeks Eridanus*; it passes at *Turin*, *Cazal*, and *Valentia* near *Milan*, and at other places. This River is famous amongst the Poets for the fabulous fall of young *Phæton*; its source is in the highest Mountain of the *Alps*, called *Montviso*; on the side of *Piedmont* it receives thirty Rivers into its Channel, and a great many Lakes and Ponds: its course is from the West to the East.

Popes by birth French-men; and some passages of their Lives.

**S**ylveſter the Second, *Urban* the Second, *Calixtus* the Second, *Urban* the Fourth, *Clement* the Fourth, *Innocent* the Fifth, *Martin* the Fourth, *Clement* the Fifth, *John* the Twenty ſecond, *Benedict* the Eleventh, *Clement* the Sixth, *Innocent* the Sixth, *Urban* the Fifth, *Gregory* the Eleventh.

*Sylveſter* the ſecond of the name, called before *Gilbert*, or *Gerbert*, born in *Aquitain*, was a Religious man, and *Benedictine* of *St. Gerard* of *Aurillac* in the Dioceſs of *St. Flour*, and Tutor to *Robert* King of *France*, and to the Emperour *Otho* the Third, who raiſed him to the ſovereign Pontificate: He was firſt Archbiſhop of *Rheims*, and then of *Ravenna*, and laſtly Pope; which gave occaſion for this Verſe to be made on him:

*Scandit ab R. Gerbertus in R. poſt Papa Regens eſt.*

He was a great *Mathematician*, which cauſed his Enemies to accuſe him of Magick. He was falſely charg'd for having in his Cloſet a Head of Braſs, by which the Devil answered what he aſkt. He died the 12th day of *May*, 1003. Pope *Sergius*, his Succeſſour, writ his *Epitaph*, which is yet to be ſeen, and ſhews that he lived and died a holy man.

*Ur-*

*Urban* the second of the name was born at *Chastillon* on *Marne*, Son of *Milon*. He was called before his Exaltation, Cardinal *Otho* Bishop of *Ostia*. He excommunicated the Diocess of *Compostella* for having put their Bishop in prison; and governed the Ship of *St. Peter* eleven years, four months, and eighteen days: some say eleven years and a half. He called into his Council *St. Bruno*, Founder of the Order of the *Charthusians*. He called the Council of *Clairmont* in *Auvergne*, where he made the Enterprize of the holy War succeed; which he called the *Croizade*, because those that listed themselves were all crossed, wearing a *Cross* sewn on their Habits. He died *An. 1110*.

*Calixtus* the Second was named *Guy*; others say, *Guigue*: He was a *Burgundian*; Uncle to *Adelais* Queen of *France*, and near Cousin to the Emperour *Henry*. He was Archbishop of *Vienne* in *Daulphiné*.

*Suger* Abbot of *St. Dennis*, says, that the night before his Election, he saw, as a Prognostick of his future Election, a great Person that gave him the Moon to keep under his Archiepiscopal *Cope*, fearing lest the Church might incur some danger by the death of Pope *Gelasius*. He soon found the truth of this Vision, seeing himself sovereign Pontife. His Election was made whilst he was in the Abbey of *Clugny*. An *Anti-pope* appeared at that time in *Italy*, called *Bourdin*, who was taken notwithstanding



his intrenching and fortifying himself: the Soldiers that took him mounted him on an old Camel, and walkt him about the Streets publickly in derision, with his face turn'd towards the Tail, which they made him hold as a Bridle; and afterwards he was confined to a perpetual imprisonment. *Calixtus* assembled a Council at *Rheims*, possesst the *Holy See* about six years, died the 19th of *December* 1124. In the time of his Pontificate *St. Norbert* founded his Order called *Præmonstratensis*, from the place where he retired himself, which is in the Diocess of *Laon*.

*Urban* the Second, of the Town of *Troy* in *Champagne*, was the Son of a Cobler, and called *James Pantaleon*; he recompensed the defaults of his birth by the eminency of his Learning and Vertue. After having been *Canon* and *Archdeacon* of *Laon*, and afterwards of *Liege*, he was made Bishop of *Verdun*; from Bishop he became Patriark of *Hierusalem*, from Patriark *Legate* in divers places, and then afterward *Pope*. The *Prophetick Motto* was, *Hierusalem Campaniæ*. When any one reproached him with the lowness and obscureness of his Birth, he answered, That the Nobility which is acquired by the gifts of the Understanding, is more valuable than that which comes from Birth alone, and that it consists in Vertue. Those that are born Noble, may say to their advantage, and with truth, that *Jesus Christ* was a Gentleman, and



and the *holy Virgin* a Gentlewoman. It is very true, when Nobleness of Blood is joyned with that of Vertue, it is Perfection. Superiours of an ignoble Birth may object, that *St. Peter* who had the government of the Church, was no Gentleman. This Prelate after three years of the Pontificate, left this mortal life the last day of *September*; and according to *Onuphrius*, the second day of *October* 1264.

*Clement* the Fourth, called before *Guy Foucaut*, according to *du Chesne*, was Native of the Town *St. Gilles* in *Languedoc*; and according to *Father Gautruche* a *Jesuit*, of a Village near *Narbonne*. He was Bishop of *Puy*, Archbishop of *Narbonne*, and Cardinal by the Title of *St. Sabine*, and Legate in *England*: *St. Louis* made him Counsellor of State, because he was greatly skilled in the *Laws*. Some think that he was elected *Pope* the 5th or 11th of *February* 1265. He crowned at *Rome*, *Charles* of *Anjou* King of *Naples* and of *Sicily*, with the ordinary Ceremonies, in *St. John Lateran's*. He had in his Arms an *Eagle* holding a *Dragon* in his *Talons*. His *Prophetick Motto* was, *Draco depressus*. He died the 29th of *November* 1268. after three years and a half being *Pope*.

*Martin* the Fourth, formerly *Simon de Brie*, was Native of *Mont-pincé*, or of the Village de *Suci*. He founded the Chapter of *Champeaux*, which is in the Diocess of *Paris*. He was Treasurer and Canon of *St. Martins* of *Tours*, and

Cardinal by the Title of *St. Cecil*; was elected Pope the 22th of *February* 1282. Under his Pontificate, the year of his Election, the *French* had their Throats cut throughout all *Sicily*. This *Massacre* was called the *Sicilian Vesperas*, because it was committed at the hour of *Vesperas* on an *Easter-day*: O cruel *Vesperas*! *Peter* of *Arragon* having an Army on foot under pretext of going into the *Holy Land*, usurpt the Country at the sollicitation and detestable enterprize of a young *Italian Gentleman*, a sworn Enemy to the *French*. The Pope struck with a mortal grief, excommunicated the *Sicilians* and those of *Arragon* for their Attempt and black Treason. This Prelate created many *Cardinals*, amongst others the *Dean* of the Church of *Nostre Dame* at *Paris*, called *Geofry de Barbo* a *Burgundian*. The Prophetick saying on this Pope was, *Ex Telonio Liliacei*, because he was Treasurer of *St. Martins of Tours*: others say, *Liliacei Martini*, believing that this Church was adjudged the midst and the centre of *France*, the Kingdom of *Flower-de-luces*. God took him out of this World at *Peruse* the 28th or 29th day of *March* 1285. Two Miracles happened at his Burial.

*Clement* the Fifth, born at *Bourdeaux*, had for his Father *Beraud Chevalier*, Lord of *Villandrault*. Before his Exaltation he was called *Bertrand Gout de Gutto*. He had in his Arms three *Bars Gules* in a Field *Or*; the Prophecie was,

was, *de Festis Aquitanicis*. The Cardinals continued ten months in the *Conclave* for the creation of this Prelate, before Bishop of *Cominges*, then Archbishop of *Bordeaux*; whereof he performed the Function even till they had brought him the *Decree* of his Election, with the Letters of the whole Colledge. He took solemnly possession of the Apostolical Chair at *Bordeaux* in the Cathedral-Church of St. *Andrews*; caused himself to be crowned at *Lyons*; the greatest part of the *Cardinals* rendered themselves there pursuant to his Orders; the *Kings* of *France*, of *England*, and of *Arragon*, assisted at this Ceremony. The *Italian Cardinals* thinking to lead him to *Rome*, he transferred the *Holy See* to *Avignon*, where it continued seventy years, or seventy two, from *Clement* to *Gregory* the Eleventh, who re-established it at *Rome*, Anno 1375. At his first promotion of Cardinals, he created ten, all *French-men*; In the third, he made Cardinal *William de Maudagout* Archbishop of *Embrun*, who was born at *Sevenes* above the Town *Vigan*. The Castle of *Maudagout* is at present Protestant, and encompassed with Chesnut-trees. His *Arms* are yet to be seen over the great Gate. *Clement* built the Castles of *Villandrault*, *Budos*, and *la Brede*. He governed the Church eight years, ten months, and some days; died Anno 1314. in the Castle of *Roguemaure* situated on the *Rhone*, in the Diocels of *Avignon*, and not of *Nismes*, as some persons

persons have said. His Body reposes in *Guyenne*, in the Church of the Canons of *Uzeſte*, whereof this Prelate was the Founder.

See here a remarkable thing related by *Andrew de Cheſne*, in the Life of the Popes. *Clement*, whilst he was yet Archbishop of *Bourdeaux*, having deposed *Gautier de Bruges Cordelier* Bishop of *Poitiers*, *Gautier* in the bitterness of spirit, appeal'd to the future Council, and caused a promise to be made him, that at the Article of his death, his Appeal should be put into his hands; which was executed: his Body was carryed into the *Cordeliers Church*, where some Miracles have since been wrought. *Clement* coming to *Poitiers*, and knowing that *Gautier* had carried his Appeal with him, caused his Tomb to be opened to take it away; for this intent, he made an *Archdeacon* enter into it at Midnight, who found the Appeal in the hands of the *defunct*; which he could not possibly take from him, till he had first sworn to restore it him, with the consent of him that had Deposed him. This being done, *Gautier* open'd his hands, and the *Archdeacon* taking the Appeal, gave it the Pope; but endeavouring to go forth of the Sepulchre, he found he could not stir, and said there was somewhat which withheld him, till he had returned the Appeal into the hands of the Bishop deceas'd: then he came forth with ease; and the Pope conceiving a respect for the dead, honoured from thenceforwards his memory,

mory, and enrich his *Tomb*. *Gautier* was depos'd, because he was more inclined for the Archbishop of *Bourges*, than for him of *Bordeaux*, who contested for the *Primacy* of *Aquitain*. *Clement* revok'd two *Decrees* of *Boniface* passed against *France*: under him there rise a great disturbance betwixt the *Vatican* & the *Louvre*. *Boniface* was so animated against the *Gibelins*, and those of their Party, that he shew'd it openly in the person of the Archbishop of *Genoa*, on an *Ash-wednesday*. Under the said *Clement* the Fifth, the Errours of the *Beguines* and *Begards*, or *Begands* of *Germany* were condemned; and it is from thence that the word *Bigot* comes: these Hereticks, under the Mask of Religion, with a serious and hypocritical countenance, play the good companions. *Clement* the Fifth removing the *Holy Sea* to *Avignon*, transported thither the *Vatican Library*; and *Martin* the Fifth caused it to be carried back to the *Vatican*, where it has continued since.

*John* the Twenty first or Twenty second, of the Town of *Cahors* in *Quercy*, Son of *Arnaud d'Eusa*, or *Dossa*, a Cobler, was call'd *James*. The Prophecie was, *De futuro Osseo*. *Du Chesne* says, that the *Holy Sea* having been vacant two years and some days, and that the Cardinals not agreeing in the Creation of a Pope, they all consented to accept and receive him whom *James d'Eusa* Cardinal, Bishop of *Port*, should nominate; which *James* seeing, he nam'd himself; and  
the



the Nomination was approved and confirmed by the Cardinals, fearing lest they might have another that would less please them. Father *Gauruche* says this is a Fable, and that the Cardinals did not remit themselves to his judgement, to choose whom he thought fit, and that he did not name himself. It's a thing well known, that by the way of *Scrutiny* and of *Access*, it is descended under pain of Nullity of Election to choose a Mans self. The way of *Scrutiny* and of *Access* both together, is the most practised; that of *Inspiration* and of *Compromise*, are but rare, and little us'd: we call the way of *Inspiration*. when all the Cardinals freely concur to acknowledge and proclaim unanimously one person for *Pope*. The way of *Compromise* is, when the Cardinals either at entrance into the Conclave, or tir'd with the length of it, refer themselves to one or to many amongst them, to whom they give the power in the name of all, to give a common Father to Christianity. None of the *Compromisaries* can give his voice for himself, but his Election will be void. These three ways of Election contain many circumstances and conditions. *John* was Bishop of *Frejus*, and some time afterwards Archbishop of *Avignon*. Pope *Clement* the Fifth made him Cardinal. He made many good Foundations in the place of his Birth, amongst others he founded the *University*, the House of *Carthusians*, and built a *Bridge*, with a lofty Tower



Tower at one end of it, on the River *Lot*, on the side of the *Capuchins*. It is he that introduced into the Church the custom of ringing thrice each day the Angelical Salutation. He believ'd for some time, that the Souls of the dead did not enjoy the *Vision* of God till after the *General Judgment*. He made no Decree, and retracted this Errour. *Louis de Baviere* going to make himself Emperour against the forms, and in contempt of the *Holy See*, raised him an *Antipope*, an *Apostate* of his Order, call'd *Peter de Corbare*. A Prelate has styled him the stinking Crow, which had no place in the Ark. The Emperour after having received from his hands the Imperial Crown, being constrained to quit *Italy*, and to retire himself into *Germany*, left this Ghost of a Pope to the mercy of the *Guelphs*, who carryed him to *Avignon*, where he ended his days in Prison. Pope *John* the Twenty second rais'd in *France* and elsewhere, Abbeys and Bishopricks into Archbishopricks. He divided the Diocese of *Toulouse* into six, that of *Poitiers* into three, viz. that of *Poitiers*, of *Mailezais*, and of *Lucon*. The Sea of *Mailezais* is at present at *Rochelle*, since its reddition. According to *du Chesne*, this Prelate held the Government of the Church eighteen years, three months, and twenty days; and according to Father *Gautruche*, ten years and a half: he dyed the third of *December*, *An.* 1334. being 90 years of age. He left after his decease

25 Millions, to make War against the *Infidels* in the *Holy Land*. There have been more Popes of this name, than of any other; they count twenty three. You must observe, that the Pretenders to Religion endeavour to render ridiculous the Constitutions which *John* the twenty second made and compiled, because he entituled them *Extravagants*; not considering that they were so called, because they were not included in the body of those of *Clement*, which he publisht together.

*Benedict* the Eleventh, some say Twelfth, Native of *Saverdun* in the County of *Fois*, in the Diocess of *Pamiers*, Son of a Joyner, was called before *James du Four*, otherwise surnamed *Novelli*, of the Order of the *Cisterrians*, was Abbot of *Fontfroide*: The Prophecy was *Frigidus Abbas*. He was Bishop of *Pamiers*. *John* the Twenty second made him Cardinal. For some time they called him the *white Cardinal*, because of the colour of his ancient Religious Habit. When his Exaltation was signified to him, he said through humility, they had made choice of an *Ass* (though he was very learned, and Doctor of Divinity in the faculty of *Paris*) because he feared that he knew not well how to govern. He did not suffer himself to be led by his Relations in the distribution of his Favours. When his Niece was to be married, he gave her a Portion but answerable to her condition. He founded the Church and Colledge of the *Bernardins*

*nardins in Paris.* He held the *Holy See* seven years and three months, and died with a very good fame, *Anno* 1342.

*Clement* the Sixth of *Malmont* in *Limofin*, was called *Peter Roger* or *Rofier*, of the House of *Beaufort*. He took occasion to bear *Roses* in his *Arms*, for having been baptized in the Parish of *Rosiers*. He was Bishop of *Arras*. The Prophecy was, *de Rosa Attrebatensi*. He was also Archbishop of *Sens*, and then of *Roüen*; and Cardinal *sub titulo SS. Nerei & Achillei*. He was chosen Head of the Church the 5th of *May*, 1343. He made Cardinal *Bernard de la Tour* of *Auvergne* in the Diocess of *Clermont*. He remembered that having been ill used in the Woods of *Randan* in *Auvergne*, in the Diocess of *Clermont*, by Robbers who stript him (being at that time a Scholar, and returning from his Studies at the University of *Paris*) he was charitably assisted by *Stephen Aldebrand*, Pryor and Curate of *Thuret*, a Religious man of the Order of *St. Benedict*, of the Abbey of *St. Alire* near *Clermont*; who received him at his house, and gave him a suit of Cloaths, and Money to conduct him to the Abbey of *la Chaize-Dieu*, whereof he was a profest Religious man. *Peter Roger* giving thanks to his Benefactor, and saying to him, When should he be able to acquit himself of the Obligation he had to him, he prophetically answered him, It shall be when you come to be *Pope*. He no sooner was entered  
into

into the Apostolical Chair, but he sent for him : as soon as he saw him, he created him one of the first Officers of his Court, and some time after Archbishop of *Toulouse*, and afterwards Cardinal. He was called *Cardinalis de Thureto*. The adventure of *Peter Rosier* fallen into the hands of Robbers, with the good reception and entertainment that he found in the Monastery of *Thuret*, is taken from the *Archives* of the Abbey of St. *Allire*, by the Father *Vialard*, who is there a Religious man, and who has also been Pryor and Curate of *Thuret*. *Messire Claudius de Broüez*, Pryor and Lord of *Dorcet*, formerly first President in the General Election of *la Basse Auvergne* at *Clermont*, furnisht me with this *Memoire* and Extract. In the Abbey of St. *Allire*, they say *Peter Rosier*, and not *Roger*, though the *Register* in Latine says *Rogierius*. *Clement* the Sixth passed from this mortal life to the immortal, the 6th of *December* 1351. Three Cardinals of his nearest Relations caused his body to be carried to the Abbey *de la Chaize-Dieu*, according to his last Will and Testament. It is held by Tradition, that this Pope in his youth was Pensioner at *Paris* in the Colledge of *Narbonne*.

*Innocent* the Sixth, of the Mountains of the Country *Limosin*, formerly *Steven Aubert*, or *Albert*, was Bishop of *Noyon*, and Cardinal by the Title of St. *Pammachus*. Father *Gautruche* says, that he was placed on the Episcopal See of  
Cler-

*Clermont in Auvergne.* He had six Mountains in his Arms; the Prophecy says, *de Montibus Pammachis.* Pope Clement the Sixth took him into the sacred Colledge of Cardinals. Being come to the Papacy, he created Cardinal *Audin Albert*, his Nephew, then Bishop of *Magnat* or *Montpelier*. He succeeded *Clement the Sixth* the 18th of *December 1352*. In one of his Promotions he made Cardinal the Bishop of *Nismes*, called *Johannes de Blandiac*. *John de Blauzat* of the Diocess of *Uzes*, gave up his soul to God in the Town of *Avignon*, the 17th of *September 1372*. his body was carried into the house of the *Carthusians* of *Villeneuve*, where he had chosen his Sepulchre in his life-time. Most persons render the Latine words, *Blandiacum* by *Blandiac*; the people of the Country turn it, and pronounce it *Blauzat*, and not *Blandiac*. The Castle is Calvinist, and the Village almost entirely. Before *Messire James de Grignan* was Bishop of *Uzes*, the Catholics and Huguenots buried in this Village, and at *Chalmets*, and in some other places of this Diocess, in the same Church-yard, one amongst another: This Prelate remedied this abuse, not thinking it reasonable that the Dead should be put in holy ground, who during their life-time would not come to Church to participate of its Sacraments. *M. Philippeaux de la Varilliere*, Doctor of *Sorbonne*, succeeded him for some time, as far as the year 1627. in which he mounted into the



Patriarchal Chair of *Bourges*. Cardinal *Ursin* recommended him in the Consistory.

*Urban* the Fifth, called before *William Grimoard* of *Grifac*, issued from the Illustrious and ancient House of *Roure*, whose Earl at present, *Messire Peter Scipion Grimoard de Beauvoir*, Earl of *Roure*, Marquess of *Grifac*, Baron of *Bariac*, and other Baronies, Lord of *Banes*, and many other places, is Lieutenant-general for the King in his Armies and Provinces of *Languedoc*, and particular Governour of the Town and Bridge *du St. Esprit* on the *Rhone*, and other places. This Prelate had for Father *N. Grimoard* Lord of *Grifac*, in the Diocess of *Mande* in *Grudon*; and for Mother, Dame *Amphilize de Montferrand*. He was first a Religious man of the Order of *St. Benedict* in the Conventual Priory of *Chirac*, Abbot of *St. Germain*s of *Auxerre*, and then of *St. Victor* of *Marseilles*. *Innocent* the Sixth having sent him into *Italy* on very important Affairs, he acquir'd such a Reputation, that the See being vacant, the Cardinals assembled at *Avignon* in the Conclave, elected him Pope with a common Consent the 27th day of *September* 1562, according to *Omphrius*: and because he was at that time in *Italy*, fearing lest he should be kept there, they sent to him to come away presently; but without signifying to him his Election, till his return in the Town of *Marseilles*, which was the 27th day of *October*, as it appears by the Chronicle of the

Abbey

Abbey of *St. Victor*. He was consecrated and crowned at *Avignon*, in the month of *November* following, being about twenty five years of age. The Prophecy was, *Gallus Vicecomes*. When he received the news of his Election, he pronounced the words of the *Psalmist*, *A Domino factum est istud, & est mirabile in oculis nostris*. We find in his Arms in the Popes Armorial, an Oak forked, Or, in a Field Azure, the name *Roure* signifying an Oak in the *Gascoign* Tongue. The Country of his birth was exempted from Tributes by the Kings of *France*, to honour the merit of his person. He founded many Monasteries, Churches and Colledges; built two beautiful Palaces in *Italy*, one at *Orvietto*, and the other at *Montefiasco*. He transported himself to *Rome*, to allay some disorders; and excommunicated *Bernaboüe* Viscount of *Milan*, for having burnt two holy Religious men who had reprehended him with all sort of respect for his debauched and tyrannical life, causing his Subjects eyes to be torn out of their heads, and to be strangled, that hunted in his Lands contrary to his command, whom he constrained to keep for him five or six thousand Dogs. This great Prelate shewed to the people the heads of *St. Peter* and of *St. Paul*; crowned *Charles* of *Luxemburg* Emperour: *St. Brigitt* Princess of *Sweden*, received from him the confirmation of her Order. We may see at large the good and admirable actions of this

Pope in *Platina*, *du Chesne*, *Coulomb*, *Gautruche*, and others. He governed the Ship of *St. Peter* eight years and four months. His body lies at *Marseilles*, in the Church of the Abbey of *St. Victor*, after having first continued eleven months deposited in the Church of *Nostre dame de Dons at Avignon*; where he died the 19th of *December* of the year 1370. The Cardinals celebrated his Oblequies with the accustomed Ceremonies. He is in the Catalogue of canonized Saints. In the House of *Roure* there have been two other Popes, viz. *Sixtus* the Fourth, and *Julius* the Eleventh, both of *Genoa*.

*Gregory* the Eleventh of *Limosin*, called formerly *Peter Roger*, of the House of *Beaufort*, which subsists still in that of the Marquess of *Canilhac* in *Auvergne*, was Son of *William* Earl of *Beaufort*, and of *Jane* Sister to Pope *Clement* the Sixth. Before his Exaltation, he was Canon of the Church of *Paris*, Dean of the Cathedral of *Bayeux*, and then afterwards Cardinal by the Title of *St. Mary la Neuve*. His Prophecy was, *Novus de Virgine fortis*. It is he that founded for perpetuity in the Church of *Nostre dame of Paris*, the station that is dayly kept there at nine a clock in the morning, before the Altar of the *Virgin*. He died at *Rome* the 27th of *March* of the year 1372. some say, *Anno* 1376. others, *Anno* 1378. Two hundred years after his death the *Italians* erected a new Monument of Marble in his memory, in the Church where he was buried,

buried, as an acknowledgment of the Benefits received from him ; and caused to be graved on it this Epitaph in great Letters.

*Christi Saluti.*

*Gregorius XI. Lemovicensi, humanitate & doctrinâ pietateque admirabili, qui ut Italiæ seditionibus laboranti mederetur, sedem Pontificiam Avenione diu translatam divini afflatus numine, hominumque maximo plausu, post Annos LXX. Romam, sæliciter perduxit, Pontificatus sui de Anno VII. S. P. Q. R. tantæ Religionis & Beneficii non Immemor Gre. XIII. P. Opt. Max. comprobante, An. ab orbe Redempto MDLXXXIV.*

The *Italians* call the time during which the Holy See was at *Avignon* till its re-establishment in *Rome*, the years of the Transmigration of *Babylon*.

The Church had two hundred forty four Popes, from *Saint Peter* to *Innocent* the Eleventh : There remains yet to come twenty five, according to the Prophecies of *St. Malachie* Primate of *Ireland* ; and then will happen the great day of the General Judgment, which will close the door of Time, and open that of Eternity. These Prophecies are not proposed as Articles of Faith : for who is the man that can know the times and the moments ? This is reserved to God alone. *Jesus Christ* said to his Apostles, that no body knows the hour of this

great Day. All that is said, is grounded on conjectures, and on adjusted senses: because the Law of Nature lasted two thousand years, the written Law two thousand years, it is thought that the Evangelical Law will continue so long. Nothing can be said thereon for certain, nor concerning the Popes to come, before their creation.

*The future Popes, conformably to the Prophecies mentioned, are these.*

1. **P**oenitentia Gloriosa. 2. Rastrum in Porta.
3. Flores Circumdati. 4. De Bonâ Religione.
5. Miles in bello. 6. Columna excelsa. 7. Animal Rurale.
8. Rosa Umbriæ. 9. Ursus velox.
10. Peregrinus Apostolicus. 11. Aquila rapax.
12. Canis & Coluber. 13. Vir Religiosus. 14. De Balneis Etruriæ.
15. Crux de Cruce. 16. Lumen in Cælo.
17. Ignis Ardens. 18. Religio de Populata.
19. Fides Intrepida. 20. Pastor Angelicus.
21. Pastor ex Nautâ. 22. Flos Florum. 23. De Medietate Lunæ.
24. De Labore solis. 25. Gloria Olivæ.

These Prophecies are inserted in a book called *Lignum Vitæ*, composed by *Arnold Uvion*, Benedictin. St. *Malachie* began them by *Cælestin* the Second, to the coming of Antichrist, and died *Anno* 1298. in the Abbey of *Clairvaux*, in the arms of St. *Bernard*, who has writ his Life. These two great persons are buried the one by the other behind the High Altar.

*The*



*The chief Princes of Italy, after the Pope, are the five following.*

*The Duke of Savoy.*

**V**ictor-Amé, the second of the name, Duke of Savoy, Prince of *Piemont*, Marquess of *Saluzze*, &c. was born *Anno* 1666. professes the Catholick Religion: he shews in the tenderness of his age a viril Judgment, which raises admiration in Foreign Ministers, and gives great hopes that he will one day be Master of the excellent Qualities of his Father, which will live in him by the care of his Mother Regent; who being ignorant of nothing that ought to be known, took care of his Estates during his minority, and appointed him persons whom she made choice of for forming his Manners and Conduct. The Dutchess laid down the Regency *Anno* 1680. into the hands of her Son. This Prince gave her his thanks for the care she had taken of his Person and of his Estates, and pray'd her to continue to assist him in the Government.

I shall set down but part of his Coat of Arms, though very excellent and most noble, because his Scutcheon is extreamly charg'd: They may be seen at large in some good book of Heraldry, and those of other crowned heads. I shall say onely, that the Dukes of Savoy bear the silver Cross; for having relieved the Isle of *Rhodes*.

and repelled the *Turks* An. 1315. and that for acknowledgment the Knights gave them the Cross, with this Motto, *FERT*; which signifies, *Fortitudo ejus Rhodum tenuit*. I shall also say, that these Dukes bear the Arms of the Kingdom of *Cyprus*: This Crown gives them the Title of *Royal Highness*. They are descended from the ancient House of *Saxony*. They were called in the first place Earls of *Morienne*, then Earls of *Savoy*, till *Amedée* the Eighth, whom the Emperour *Sigismond* created Duke Anno 1416, or 1417. It was *Amé* the Fifth, surnamed the Great, who caused *Mahomet* the second of the name, Emperour of the *Turks*, to raise his Siege from before the City of *Rhodes*.

The House of *Savoy* has been acknowledged Sovereign for above six hundred years; it has afforded many Empresses and Queens.

*Turin* in the Plain of *Piemont* on the Bank of the *Po*, is the capital City of the Dukes Territories. *Chamberry* is of *Savoy*, and has a Parliament. The Court of this Prince is very splendid; his Royal Highness holds it at *Turin*, where there is a great Garrison. The Dukes new Palace is one of the finest of *Italy*; it is composed of four *Parvillions*, with great piles of Lodgings joyning to it; and in a great Court is seen the brazen Figure of *Charles Emanuel* the Second, on a Horse of Marble represented to the life. The old Palace flankt with four great round Towers, guarded with a large Trench, and

and which faces a large void space, is embellished with a fair Gallery filled with excellent Pictures, which represent the Christian Princes, and the Genealogy of the Dukes of *Savoy*. The little Chariot, with six horses in their harness, all cover'd with pretious Stones, is an Ornament; and many other Rarities.

The Metropolitan Church called *the Dome*, dedicated to *St. John*, is the depository of the holy face-cloath, on which we see imprinted the face and other parts of the body of the Son of God. The other Towns of *Piemont* are *Vercelli*, *Susa*, *Turée*, *Mondevi*, *Ast*, *Carignan*, *Carmagnolo*, *St. Tas*. *Susa* is the first that is found at the entrance of *Italy* at the foot of the *Alps*, ten leagues from *Turin*. *Pompey* established there a Colony, which gives testimony of its antiquity. It has passed for the Capitol of the small Principality of the little King *Coetius*. This Country is fertile; Provisions are cheap, and Silver scarce, because there is no Trade. *Susa* which is in *Persia* is more renowned than that before-mentioned, because the great *Assuerus* who commanded from the *Indies* even to *Æthiopia*, an hundred twenty seven Provinces, and other Kings, have held there their Court. *Piemont* has two or three Rivers whose banks afford Gold; it is found divided into slender parcels called Threads: The way of gathering it is noted in a book intituled *Conversations de l'Academie de l'Abbé Bourdelot*, in the Chapter of

of the *Philosophers Stone*, which was the subject of a long Conference.

The principal Towns of *Savoy* after *Chambery*, are *Anneci*, *St. John de Morienne*, *Monstier in Tarentaise*, and others : *Montmebian* is the strongest place.

*Savoy* was called by this name, as who would say, *Sarve-voye*, or *safe-way* ; and this since it was purged of Way-Robbers and Murtherers, who rendered the ways dangerous and unpassable : or else from a Village called *Sabbatie* or *Sabaudie*, which *Ptolomy* and other Geographers place under the *Alps*. According to the opinion most followed, it took its name from *Sabandus* Archbishop of *Arles*, who made it Catholick.

Its Mountains bring forth many *Monkeys* : These Animals sleep six months of the year ; they have the mussel and ears of a *Squirrel*, and four long and sharp teeth ; the legs short, great nails on their feet, and the hair rough. *Chimney-sweepers* bring of them to *Paris* ; they are easily taken when they are asleep. The *Latines* call this Animal *Mus Alpinus*. There are a great many in the Mountains of *Switzerland*. *Chateauniere de Grenaille* tells us, that persons that cannot sleep, or that are tormented with the Cholick, find themselves relieved by rubbing their belleys with their fat.

Many Mountaineers get Strumous swellings by drinking Snow-water, which by its crudity  
and

ill quality, causes the glandulous swelling about the throat.

*Mount Cenis* and little *St. Bernard*, are the principal passages of the *Alps* for *Italy*: Great *Mount Cenis* is the ordinary Road of the Posts of *France*; and little *Mount Cenis* is a shorter way, but more uneasy. We find there the invention of a sort of Sled, on which a man sitting, advances in less than half a quarter of an hour a league, by sliding on the Snow from the top of the Mountain to the bottom. There are persons trained to this exercise called Sled-drivers, who guide the Sled by stopping it when it is necessary, with a great Prong of iron, which they fix in the way. On the top of the Mountain there are houses which they call the *Ramass*, where the Sled-drivers are, by whom men cause themselves to be driven on a Sled when they go to *Lafneburg*.

We find on the right hand the Chappel into which those persons are carried who are killed by the extremity of the cold in their Journey, and on whom is found no mark of their Religion. When persons so killed are discovered to be Catholicks, they are buried in the next Catholick Church-yard: If they are Protestants, they are carried into the next Church-yard of theirs. Those that go into this Chappel, fancy they are in the Kingdom of the Dead; the Air is so subtile, that those bodies do not putrifie; there are many of them entire, with their



their flesh, skin, and hair, without having changed but a very little of their colour. They are placed in order upright against the walls of this Chappel, a place of sadness and melancholy. *Mount St. Gothard*, which is the passage from *Switzerland*, has also a Chappel of persons frozen to death: Our *Lady of Laghette* is very famous, two leagues from *Nice*. The greatest part of the Tombs of the Dukes of *Savoy*, are in the rich Abbey of *Haute-combe*, on the Lake *Bourget*.

The Dominions of this Prince may be seventy leagues in length, and thirty or forty in breadth; and in some parts above fifty. *Spain* would have swallowed them up in the minority of *Charles Emanuel* the Second; but *France* opposing it, made them give over the Attempt.

His Royal Highness has four houses of pleasure about *Turin*, which must not be forgotten, to wit, that *de la Grande Venerie Royal*, that of *Valentin*, and those of *Mirefleur*, and of *Rovili*. *Purpurat* must also be added to the number: Nor must we omit *la Generale*, which belongs to President *Truchy* a Minister of State, of a great understanding, and equally zealous for the service of his Prince.

At the beginning of the year 1679, the Abbot *d'Estrade* at his return from his Embassy from *Venice*, where he resided three years, was sent to this Court with the Character of Ambassador of *France*: his entry was very solemn.

He

He succeeded to Duke *Villars* chosen for the Embassie of *Spain*, where he formerly was; and the Marquess *Ferrero* was appointed Embassadour of *Savoy* with the most Christian King.

The Ratification of the Marriage of the Duke of *Savoy* with the Infanta of *Portugal*; was at *Lisbone* the 18th of *Aug.* 1679.

The 19th of *September* following, the Sieur of the Red hat Deputy, and first *Syndick* of the Town of *Geneva*, accompanied with Sieur *Pittet* and others, had Audience of Madam Royal, to give her satisfaction concerning some subjects of complaint that she had made against that Town at the beginning of her Regency. He gave her to understand in a fine discourse, how sorry his Masters were for all that had happened; that their intentions had never been to do any thing that was disagreeable to so great a Princess; and that they humbly suppl'd her to forget all that was past, by a motion of Generosity, and to let them feel the effects of her good will towards them. He addressed himself afterwards to his Royal Highness, and gave him to understand the desire the Town of *Geneva* had to merit his good will, and the part they took in the glory that the Prince acquired by his Marriage with the Infanta of *Portugal*, Heiress of so great a Kingdom. These Deputies were presented each, before their departure, with a Chain of Gold.

*The Great Duke of Tuscany.*

*Cosmus* the Third, Great Duke of *Tuscany*, of the House of *Medices*, Cath. He bears Or, with five Roundles, *Gules*, and one in cheif, *Azure*, charged with three Flower-de-luces, Or.

This Prince is Son of *Ferdinand* the Second, & of *Victoria de la Roüere*: he married the 19th of April 1661. by Proxie, the Princess *Louïse Marguerite* of Orleans, Daughter of late *Gaston* of France, Duke of Orleans, and of the deceased *Marguerite* of Lorain. Cardinal *Bonzi* performed the Ceremony in the Chappel of the *Louvre*. From this Marriage are issued two Princes and a Princess.

Anno 1531. *Florence* changed its Popular Government into a Monarchical, under the authority of the Emperour *Charles the Fifth*, and had for Prince *Alexander de Medices*, Nephew to Pope *Clement* the Seventh. And Anno 1569, Pope *Pius* the Fifth gave to *Cosmus*, Successor of *Alexander*, the Title of Great Duke of *Tuscany*, for having sent into France bands of Souldiers against those of the pretented Religion, the Authors of the first Wars of Religion; and made him see his Bulls executed.

*Florence* is the Capital of the whole State on the River *Arne*, and the place of abode of the Great Dukes. This Town has two strong Castles and a Citadel. The Duke lives in the Palace,

Palace, on the Model of which that of *Luxemburg* at *Paris* was built. Its Galleries are very curious and very rich; there are seen in a Hall Chairs of silver, a Service of massie gold, two Spheres, the one of the Heavens, and the other of the Earth, both of cast Brass, artistically made; the barrel of a Gun and its battery, of Gold, made by one of its Dukes; great Candlesticks with feet of Amber; a great Loadstone: And in another Hall, a great many of the Works of *Titian*, of *Michael Angelo*, and of *Raphael Urbin*; and an infinite number of other Wonders. The Garden contains many excellent Figures; those of *Adam* and *Eve* are accomplisht Pieces: it has large and beautiful Walks, excellent Knots, large Trees, pleasant Fountains, great Cisterns, and fine Flowers.

The Chappel of *St. Laurence* is the *Mausoleum* of the Dukes; it is very large, and of a round figure; in the inside they have not spared Jasper, Porphire, Alabaster, Pearls, &c. the outside is of the fairest Marble that could be got. Under the Chappel is the Vault, where are many Tombs. In the Chappel is placed a Tabernacle made of Saphirs, Diamonds, Emeralds, and Rubies, which was formerly kept in a Cabinet in one of the Great Dukes Galleries, and dazled the eyes of the Spectators.

The Palace of *Stroffes* is famous for its structure.

The

The Great Dukes Houses of Pleasure about Florence, are *Pratolino*, *Prato Petrarica*, *Baroncelli*, *Carregio*, *Poggio Imperiale*, and *Poggio Cajano*.

Florence has the Title of Archbishoprick: Cardinal *Nerli*, heretofore Nuncio in France, is seated in it: The *Cordeliers* keep there in their Church the Robe of St. *Francis*. *Sienna* and *Pisa* are also Archiepiscopal Seats.

The *Academy of Florence* has given the Publick a Dictionary which rectifies the Italian Tongue. A certain person said once pleasantly on this subject, That as the Searce separates the Flour from the Bran, this Academy has purified by its Dictionary the Tongue of the Country, separating the good terms from those that are not so. He that would know the origine of the word Academy, may consider, that it is on the occasion of a place near *Athens* which *Academus* gave to *Plato* to teach Philosophy in, that the name of *Academy* is since given by way of excellency to illustrious Assemblies, where Sciences are cultivated. You must observe, that this name is general; *Plato* had his Academy, *Aristotle* his Lyceum, *Zeno* his Porticus, *Epicurus* his Gardens; of divers Sciences were there taught.

The principal Towns near Florence are *Sienna*, *Pisa*, *Legorn* a strong place and a Sea-port, *Pissoya*, *Volaterra*, *Fiorenzola*, *Radiconia*, and *Portferraya* another Sea-port.



By reason of the liberty of Conscience that is at *Legorn*, there are several sorts of Nations, *Jews*, *Greeks*, *Turks*, *Armenians*, and *Christians*, walk all together there in the great *Piazza*.

Four Popes have issued from the House of *Medecis*; *Steven* the Tenth, *Leo* the Tenth, *Clement* the Seventh, and *Leo* the Eleventh: two Empresses, and two Princesses who have been Queens of *France*; to wit, *Katherine de Medecis*, married to *Henry* the Second, Mother of three Kings; *Mary de Medecis*, Spouse of *Henry* the Fourth, called the Great. This Princess will never die in the memory of the people: She gave excellent Fountains throughout all *Paris*; caused the Queens Court to be planted with a great number of Trees, which have been augmented by *Loüis* the Great; and caused that august Palace of *Luxembourg* to be built, which is visited and frequented not onely by *Parisians*, but likewise by Strangers, who admire the Structure and Symmetry with the rest. It is inhabited by two great Princesses of the Royal Bloud, *Mademoiselle de Montpensier*, Sovereign of *Dombes*; and *Madam de Guise*, Dutcheis of *Alencon*.

*Tuscany* has afforded many Popes: the sole Town of *Sienna* has given *Alexander* the Third, of the Family of *Bandinellis*; *Pius* the Second, and *Pius* the Third, of the House of *Piccolomini*; *Alexander* the Seventh, of that of *Chisi*; *Clement* the Ninth was Native of *Pistoia*. A

Historiographer of *Brandenburg* relates, that Pope *Pius* the Fourth having an intention to give the quality of King to a Duke of *Florence*, the Emperour being advertised of it by an Embassadour, answered, *Italia non habet Regem nisi Cæsarem*. Others believe that this Answer was given by *Charles* the Fifth, when he was spoken to concerning the restitution of the Town of *Milain* to Duke *Ludovick Sforce*, who had deposited it in his hands.

Some think that the Italian Tongue is more pure at *Sienna* than in the rest of *Italy*. Many think that those persons talk much after the same rate, as those who say that better French is spoken at *Blois* and at *Saumur*, than at *Paris*; which seems a Paradox: for there where the Court is, the French Academy, the greatest Preachers of the Kingdom, and a most renowned Bar, the Language ought to be most pure and polite. This may be a little Problematical, because the diversity of Nations that are at *Paris* cause the corruption of the Language. You must observe, that *Sienna* has a flourishing Academy, and that almost all the Towns of *Italy* have Academies; we see them mentioned in a book of the Academy of the Abbot *Bourdelot*, containing divers Researches: It is to be had at *Thomas Moettes* in *Harp-street*, at the signe of *St. Alexis*.

*The Duke of Mantua.*

*Charles the Third*, of the House of *Gonzaga*, Duke of *Mantua*, Cath. His Arms are Argent a Cross Pattee Gules between four Eagles Sable, on the whole an Escutcheon, quarterly first gives a Lion Rampant Or, and 3 Bars Sable. He resides at *Mantua*, a very large, strong, and pleasant City, which was built by *Manto* the Prophetess, Daughter of *Tiresias*. It is esteemed more ancient than *Rome* by 670 years: It is situated on the Lake *Benar*, which has ten leagues circumference.

This Town has some Bridges on which a man may walk guarded from the Rain in some places; that of *St. George* is five hundred paces in length.

*Mantua* was made a Marquisate, An. 1433. by the Emperour *Sigismond*; and a Dutchy, Anno 1530. by the Emperour *Charles the Fifth*, in favour of *Frederick de Gonzaga*.

The Dukes Palace is very beautiful; it is at one of the ends of the Town. *Montferrat* at the foot of the Alps is of his dependancies, whereof *Casal* is the Capital; it's a very large Fortress: its Cavalry are esteemed throughout all Italy. Part of *Montferrat* was yielded to the Duke of *Savoy* by the Treaty of Peace at *Quirras*. The Duke of *Mantua* possesses *Casal*.

The Country is very fertile, but very small;

they are there courteous and officious, particularly to the *French*, in remembrance of the assistance they afforded them in time of need.

The two famous Poets, *Virgil* and *Tasso*, were of *Mantua*.

The Cathedral-Church called *St. Andrews*, is remarkable for its Pictures and Tombs. Under the Quire is a vast Chappel, where is preserved the Bloud of the Son of God, gathered by *St. Longis* on Mount *Calvary*.

Some little Sovereignties have been dismembered from the Dutchy of *Mantua*, to make Portions of Lands for younger Brothers: *Bozola*, *Mirandula*, *Sabioneta*, *Novalara*, *Gustala*, and others, are of the number. The Dutchy yields its Prince a million yearly.

The Body of the Jews there living is composed of above two thousand, who are rich by reason of their great Trade; the Duke gets a great Tribute from them.

Strangers that go to *Mantua*, if they are curious, should not return without visiting *Marmirol*, a Country-house of Pleasure belonging to the Duke: This place is charming for its Marble, for its Grotto's, for its Conduits, for its Gardens, for its Fountains and Jet d'eaus, for its Paintings, Sculptures, and Figures.

This State is said to be 35 miles from North to South, and 50 from East to West.

The *Pa*, the *Seiche*, the *Ogli*, and the *Mince*, are its most considerable Rivers.

A Relation of the 23th of *August* 1679. tells us that a Gentleman was cured at *Mantua* of a Tertian Ague by an extraordinary Remedy, in the strongest time of the Fit: He was covered with pieces of Ice in his bed, and this freezing Remedy cured him at the first application; but he remained so weak, that he had much ado to set himself right again. The Physicians of the East-Indies on the Coast of *Coromandel*, & even at *Surat*, take near the same course with those that have Agues. The *Spaniards* drink with Ice at the strongest time of the Fit.

*The Duke of Modena.*

*Alphonfus d'Est* the third of the name, Duke of *Modena*. Besides this Quality, he takes that of Duke of *Regio*, of Prince of *Carpi* and of *Corregio*, of Marquess *d'Est*, and of *Rovigni*, Cath.

His Arms are Azure, an Eagle Argent, crowned, billed, and membered Or.

*Modena* is the Capital of the Dutchy of this name, and the ordinary place of residence of its Duke: Its Bulwarks are made of the ancient fashion.

If this State be small, it is good.

*Renaud* Cardinal *d'Est* Bishop of *Regio*, was Protector of some Crowns at the Court of *Rome*.

The Dukal Dignity began in the House of *Modena*, An. 1452. under the Emperour *Frederick* the Third.



The ancient Houses of *Brunswick* in *Germany*, and of *Modena* in *Italy*, are of the same Stock, and make good their Descent almost from the year 800.

*The Duke of Parma and of Placentia.*

*Rainutio Farnesis* Duke of *Parma* and of *Placentia*, Cath.

His Arms are Or, with six Flower-de-luces Azure.

*Petro Luigi Farnesis* was the first Duke of *Parma*. *Alexander Farnesis*, youngest Son of *Pedro Luigi*, was one of the greatest Captains of his Age. Pope *Paul* the Sixth, born at *Farnesis*, began the Council of *Trent*.

*Parma* is the Capital of the Dutchy, and the ordinary place of residence of the Duke.

The Dukes Palace is beautiful, the Citadel is not amiss: the Soil is good, it contains in many places excellent Fields and fat Pastures for feeding all sorts of Cattel, and particularly Cows. Its great Parmesan-Cheeses are very famous; they are sent in so great a number into all parts of *Europe*, that this sole Merchandize is able to enrich the Inhabitants. The Country is so fertile, that all things necessary and commodious for the life of man are there found. The *Po*, the *Trebeia*, and the *Taro*, water it.

This State has not much above 25 leagues in length, and 20 in breadth.

*The Bishop of Trent.*

**T**He Bishop and Prince of *Trent* is called *Alberti*: he was made Bishop *Anno* 1677. The Cathedral Church is dedicated to *St. Vigil*; it is built of great Free-stone, even to its high Steeple: its Canons are all of Noble extraction, and have the right of chusing their Bishop. The Town of *Trent*, besides its Antiquity, is famous throughout the World for its General and Oecumenical Council held under three Popes. It began under *Paul the Third*, *Anno* 1545. continued under *Julius the Third*, and ended under *Pius the Fourth*, 1563. It continued a long time, because it was interrupted on the occasion of Troubles and Wars betwixt Christian Princes. All Church-men ought to read continually this Council. *Trentin* is a Province near the *Alps*.

Its Capital City is on the River *Adige*.

This Principality is under the protection of the House of *Austria*, as the Principality of *Mourgue* or *Monacho* is under that of *France*.

*The Figure of Italy, and its Length.*

**I***taly* has the figure of a *Cavalier's Boot*, and is 300 common leagues of *France* in length, from *Chamberry* to *Regio*, which is at the farthest part of *Calabria*. As for its wideness, it

is small, and unequal; in some places it is 30, in others 50, and elsewhere 100 French leagues wide. The *Alps* divide it from *France* and *Germany*. *Lombardy* is included in *Italy*. The States of *Savoy*, *Piemont*, *Milain*, *Genoa*, and *Montferrat*, are in *Upper Lombardy*.

The States of *Venice*, *Mantua*, *Parma*, *Modena*, *Trent*, &c. are of *Lower Lombardy*.

Before we proceed farther, I have thought it proper to give here the following little *Itinerary*, for distinguishing the different Leagues of divers States, as serving for *Topical History*.

### *An Itinerary.*

**T**He *Italians* make their leagues of 1000 paces; they count by the mile.

The common league of *France* is of 3000 paces, and in places about *Paris* of 1500. In *Gascoigne* they equal those of *Germany*; those of *Limosin* and *Berne* exceed them.

The ordinary leagues of *Germany* and *Poland* are of 4000 paces, and in *Hungary* of 6000, and in *Switzerland* of 5000.

In *Spain* and in *Portugal* they contain 3000 paces, and are of a different length, as in *France*.

In *England* they comprize 1250.

In *Sweden* and in *Norway* 8000. These are the longest of all; in some places they are of 6000 paces.

In *Muscovy* they include 800 Geometrical paces: two ordinary paces make the Geometrical: The *Russians* and *Muscovites* call leagues *Verstes*.

The *Jews* count by furlongs: their league is composed of 15 furlongs; each furlong contains 125 paces, whereof each is five foot. *Stadium*, according to its Etymology, signifies station, or rest.

The *Greek* furlong is likewise of 25 Geometrical paces.

The *Egyptians* measure their leagues by *Schoenes* or furlongs.

The *Moguls* by *Cosses*, which are of 1500 paces.

The *Persians* by *Parasanga's*, which are 30 furlongs. Authors differ about the measure of *Parasanga's*.

The *Chinese* league is of 2500 paces.

*Antonius*, *Andrew Resendius*, *Gretserus*, *Merula*, *Rabbi Benjamin*, *Count de Brinne*, *Peter de la Vallée* a Roman Gentleman, *John Baptista de Rocolé*, and others, have made *Itineraries*.

Some Astrologers speaking of Leagues, have taken occasion to say, that the Sun goes in an hour 290921 leagues of the greatest of *France*. According to this computation, he must go as quick or swifter than an Arrow out of a Bow, or as a Bullet shot out of a Musket, by reason of the greatness of the way he passes day and night.

On

On this ground it has been asserted, that in case a Carrier could go post from the Earth to Heaven, he would not reach to the Starry Heaven in 1300 years, if he went not more than 16 or 17 *German* leagues each day.

*Hesiod* says in his *Theogonia*, that it would require nine days and nine nights for an Anvil of Iron to fall from the Heaven of the Moon to the Earth, and that it would arrive on it the tenth. Let us leave the consideration of these matters to Astrologers.

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FRANCE.



## F R A N C E.

**L** O U I S the Fourteenth, King of *France* and *Navarre*, surnamed the *Great*, came into the World the Fifth of *September*, An. 1638. was declared of Age the Seventh of *September*, 1651. Crowned at *Rheims* the Seventh of *June*, 1654. & was Married at *St. Johns de Luz*, An. 1660. the Ninth of *June*, to *Mary Theresa* of *Austrich*, *Infanta* of *Spain*, Daughter of *Philip the Fourth*, and of *Elizabeth* of *France*. This great Princess is a Mirrour of Piety, and the Mother of the People. Those that have the honour to behold her Countenance, have the happiness to find there all the Graces which have taken pleasure to seat themselves in it.

The Twenty fourth of *August* of the same year, their Majesties made their Royal Entry into *Paris*, accompanied with Princes, Ambassadors, and Forreign Ministers, with all the Pomp and Magnificence imaginable. Heaven has blest this Marriage by the Birth of *Monsieur le Dauphin*.

*Louis* is the *Most Christian King*, and the Eldest Son of the Church.

He has for *Motto*, *Consiliis armisque potens*.

And also this, *Nec pluribus Impar*.

He bears *Azure Three Flower-de-luces*, Or,  
which

which formerly were *Semè*, or without number, and reduced to Three by *Charles the Sixth*. The *Scutcheon* is Environed with the Collars of The Orders of *S. Michael*, and of the *Holy Ghost*, Ensigned with a Helmet, Or, entirely open, thereon a Crown closed after the manner of an Imperial Crown, with eight in arched Rayes, topt with a double Flower-de-luce; and this is the Crest: for Supporters, two Angels habited as *Levites*, the whole under a Pavillion Royal, *Semè* of *France*, Lined Ermines, with these words, *Ex omnibus floribus elegi mihi Lilium. Lilia non laborant neque nent.*

These terms, The Lillies do not spin, import, That the *Flower-de-luces*, which represent the Crown of *France*, never fall to the Distaff, & that the Female Sex cannot inherit according to the *Salick Law*; as it is amongst the *Chaldeans*, *Egyptians*, *Persians*, *Chineses*, *Turks*, *Tartars*, and *Parthians*. Women have sometimes succeeded in *Spain*, *England*, *Sicily*, and in *Sweden*; but never in *France*.

The Arms of *Navarre* are Gules, Chains of Gold interlaced, parted into *Orles*, *Pales*, *Fesses*, *Counterbands*, or *Saltiers*.

The Livery of the most Christian King is of a *Blew* colour.

This Monarch has a Physiognomy more Divine than Humane, which moves a most profound respect; and we perceive in his Countenance a sweetness which tempers his Majesty:  
he

he is gifted with the Sublime Science of Governing ; he is another *Solomon*, in rendring the Oracles of his Judgments. Mounting on Horseback , he puts himself in the head of his Armies , which he conducts as another *David*, or as another *Alexander* the Great ; whose presence imports more than Millions of Captains, and an entire Army. He takes whole Provinces in all seasons, and in a day Four Towns together : there is little difference with him betwixt the Design and the Execution : what has he not done before these important places, *Lille*, *Mastrich*, *Valenciennes*, *Cambray*, *Gaunt*, *Ipres*, and others, for their reducement ? He has performed the Office of a General, and of a Captain, and has toyled as a simple Souldier. He has been all at once King, General of an Army, Marshal of the Camp, Sergeant of the Battel, Captain, Souldier, Engineer, and Cannoneer. He holds all his Enemies play ; and the more he has, the more he puts to the Rout. He has gotten so many Palms and Laurels, that the fires of joy and publick rejoycings have shewn themselves throughout the whole Kingdom. His Adventures are a Concatenation of Victories, Triumphs and Prodigies. He is worthy the Empire of the whole Earth : the great Armies which he keeps on foot, and his yearly Revenue above one hundred Millions, render him formidable to the opposers of his glory. We are sheltered under his Royal Mantle *seme de lis*, which

which is so long and large, that it is capable of giving shelter and security, not only to his own State, but also to Forreigners.

If the Kings of *Spain* glory in the Title of *Catholick*, the Kings of *France* merited it before them. *Philip de Valois* was honoured with it, *An. 1329.* for having upheld the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction: Its *Loüis the Great* particularly, who extends Christianity even into the new world by his care, in maintaining Evangelical Labourers, where they cry, *Vive le Roy de France.*

We shall observe here, that this custom of crying *Vive le Roy*, comes from the *Hebrews*: when *Solomon* was proclaimed King by the sound of the Trumpet, the people cry'd often, Let the *King* live. On this occasion the *Romans* cryed at the Proclamation of their Emperours, *The Gods protect and keep you for ever.* *Froissard* and *Enguerand de Monstrelet*, cited by *Peter de Romuald*, say, that it is not yet 200 years since that in *France*, instead of crying *Vive le Roy*, they cryed *Noël, Noël*; that is, as though they said *Hosanna*, which signifies *Salus & Gloria*: *Blessed be him that comes in the Name of the Lord.* It's to the Kings of *France* that Heaven sent the *Holy Vial* for their Consecration, in the person of *Clovis*: An ancient Poet made these Verses on this Subject.

*Remigius sacris Regem dum lavit in undis,  
Attulit è sacro Chrisma Columba polo.*

It is those who have the power and vertue of curing the *Kings Evil*, by the touch of their Royal hands, and making the sign of the Cross on the Patient, and saying, *The King touches, and God cures.* How redoubtable to Infidels has been the Royal Standart, or Banner, which some think to have been sent from Heaven to *Clouis* ! I shall say no more ; the splendour of the Majesty of *Louis the Great* dazles me : I have not the Eyes of an Eagle to look fixtly on the Sun. I shall onely add something concerning the Education of *Monsieur le Dauphin.*

*The Dolphin of France, and his Marriage.*

**T**HIS Prince came into the world the first day of *November, 1661.* The King has enlightned the steps of his youth, and has given him a meet Education, and inspired into him, that he must never be Absolute but in Reason and Justice. These are the firm Pillars of a State. His Majesty considering that it is to infect the head of a publick Fountain, to corrupt the Soul of a Prince that may one day be seated on the Throne ; for this reason removes from his company Flatterers and Libertines, who might render obscure the precious gifts and rare qualities which Heaven pours with full hands on this Royal Soul ; which rejoyses *France*, which increases every day more and more, by the noble cares, by the high lights, and  
by



by the incomparable Conduct of the Illustrious Persons who have governed and instructed him. This Prince in his Orient is the admiration of the whole Court, of Ambassadors and of Foreign Ministers ; and will be one day the Model of the greatest Heroes. We see this Divine Plant to grow and rise it self every day to the admiration and glory of *France* , and of the Church. *Anno 1668*, Pope *Clement the Ninth* sent into *France* Prince *Loüis*, Cardinal Deacon, Duke of *Vendôme*, Legat a *Latere*, to *Loüis the Fourteenth*, for the Solemnity and Ceremony of the Baptism of *Monsieur le Dauphin*. His Holiness was Godfather , and he was named *Loüis August*. This Prince has Married the Electoral Princess of *Bavaria*, *Mary-Ann-Victoir-Christian*. People admire her Perfections , the excellency of her Understanding, her Majestick Air , the evenness of her Humour, and generally all the excellent qualities that she possesses ; which yet, as eminent as they are , are much beneath the Christian Vertues wherewith her fair Soul is endowed. This great Princess will give her Spouse Heirs to the Crown, and he in exchange will Crown her with Palms and Laurels. The Church and the State will gather the fruits of Glory and of Benediction. The 7th of *March*, 1680, Cardinal *Bouillon* , great Almoner of *France* , gave them the second Benediction of Marriage at *Chalons on Marn*. *Lilia floreunt*, the Lillies will flourish, and diffuse their agreeable

ble odour over all the earth. I have spoken of the August Electoral House of *Bavaria*, in the Tract of the Princes *Electors* of the *Empire*.

*The Duke of Orleans.*

**M**onsieur the only Brother of the King, did not fail to signalize his Courage before *Lisle* and *Mastrich* when they were reduced, and to take Towns on other occasions. Before he reduced *St. Omer* to the Kings Obedience, he surpast himself on the eleventh of *April* of the year 1677. at the Battle which he fought at *Cassel*, being assisted by the Marshals *d'Humieres*, and *de Luxembourg*; where he gained a very great and very famous Victory o'er the *Spanish* and *Dutch* Troops commanded by the *Prince of Orange*. The *Chevalier de Lorain* was always near his person in the Fight; and his Brother the *Chevalier d'Harcourt* may be lookt upon as a second *David*, after having killed at the Battle of *Raub* the *Turkish Goliath*, who insolently insulted over the Christian Army. *Cassel* is known in History to have been the field of Battle of three Sons of *France*, all called *Philip*; the first was overcome, the other two were Conquerers.

This last and glorious day was remarkable for many singular actions: the Cavalry contributed extreamly by their vigour, to the gaining of this great Battle: they had the advantage

tage to give the beginning to the Victory, overthrowing at first onset the left Wing of the Enemy. We may say that the first Squadron, composed of *Scotch* and *English*, was not of those that signalized themselves least, by the advantage it had to begin, and almost to end this great day; it was led by the Compt *de Brœe*, more known by the name *de la Guette*. His firmness was like to have cost him his life in the last Charge; his sole Squadron, which was well kept in order, being attackt by five Squadrons of the Enemy. This Count, Captain-Lieutenant of the English Souldiery for his most Christian Majesty, was very fortunate, in that it cost him but his liberty: ev'n his Enemies rendred Justice to his Merit, by treating him with as much Civility as he could wish. The Musketeers came very seasonably at the instant that the Victory hanged in doubt; they made themselves Masters of the *Barricado* of *Cassel*. The Commander *de Fourbin*, whose Illustrious and Ancient House has furnisht great Captains and learned Politicians to the State, whom our Kings have caressed and honoured with the greatest Employes of the Kingdom, and so esteemed them, that they have been pleased to have them for their safety as well as for their Council near their Royal persons; it's the Elogy of their Family, *The Wise and Valiant Fourbins*; gave a testimony of both in this dangerous and important occasion: and his Majesty shewed his  
generous

generous acknowledgment, by the reception he made him at his glorious return, even to give him his Picture which he took from his arm, and which the *Sieur* Commander Captain-Lieutenant of the first Company had more in his heart than all the Pictures that could be given him. The *Sieur de Hautfaye*, Lord of *Jorvel*, Captain-Lieutenant of the second Company, did his part well there. The *Chevalier de Luffan* in this famous Battle lost one Arm by a Cannon-shot, in the service of his King and Country. The *Count d'Avejan*, Captain of the Guards, bestirred himself vigorously according to his wont.

*The Prince of Condé and the Duke d'Enguien.*

FRance has always been provided with great Men in all Ages, and in all kinds. It has not been at a loss for great Captains, men of Brain and execution, good for War and for Peace, for Battles and for Treaties; such as have not been like the Emperour *Domitian*, who amus'd himself in running through flies with a Golden Bodkin; or *Aropas* King of *Macedon*, who made Lanterns; or *Hartabus*, King of the *Hircans*, who caught Moles; or *Biantes* King of the *Lydians*, who ran Frogs through: It has in this Age *Louis de Bourbon* Prince of *Condé*, and the *Duke d'Enguien*, Sons of *Mars* and *Bellona*, to whom the number of Enemies does but add

courage ; bloody occasions being their diversifements : and for this reason they have done actions that might better be imagined than written. Their Swords have painted them much more lively with the blood of the *Spaniards* and other Nations, than they may be represented with a Quill. The most intelligent know well, that these are not chance-blows, but ordinary effects of their dexterity and courage. The famous and bloody Battle of *Senef* Crowns their Military Exploits. They have joyned Learning with Arms, and have an excellent Library, where there are rare Greek and Latine Manuscripts. The Father and the Son are living Libraries.

*Prince Henry de la Tour d'Auvergne, Vicount de Turenne.*

**F***r*ance has its Marshals and its Captains, and an infinite number of valiant and flesht Souldiers, the greatest part of them capable of commanding ; and he that has commanded them so long time, and so gloriously, *Henry de la Tour d'Auvergne, Vicount de Turenne*, Marshal-General of the Kings Camps and Armies, and Colonel-General of the French Cavalry, is commendable for his famous Exploits, and for the important Victories that he has gained over the Enemies of the State ; and more in this happy day, that renouncing the Error in which  
he



he was born , and in which he had lived , he embraced with a sincere heart the Catholick Faith , which leads to Eternal Salvation , the Church Militant has not had less joy than the Triumphant. Though Learning was familiar to this Prince , and that he has been heard to say very convincing things for the proof and maintaining of Catholick Truths ; the Church is obliged to Cardinal *de Bouillon* , his Nephew , for having contributed to so illustrious a Conquest. *Italian* Princes were heard to say to his Highness at his promotion to the Cardinalship, *La promotion di vestra Altezza al Cardinalato Colmo d'honore il Sacro Collegio.*

I shall not omit, that if the said *Henry de la Tour* left the Earth the Twenty first of July, 1675. to rest from his labours, being killed by a Cannon-shot near *Satzbach*, as he went to take a view of a Post of the Imperial Army , to the end to give it Battle ; after the loss of so great a Man, the King, to comfort himself, made Nine Marshals of *France* ; the Count *d'Estrade* , the Duke *de Navailles*, the Count *de Schomberg*, the Duke *de Duras*, the Duke *de Vronne*, the Duke *de la Feuillade*, the Duke *de Luxembourg* , the Marquess *de Rochefort*, and the Count *de Lorge*. His Majesty honour'd them with the dignity of the Marshals staff the Thirtieth of July of the same year of *Vicount Turenne's* death.

The *Ancientest Marshals of France living, Anno 1680. are these.*

**T**He Marshal *Duke de Villeroy*, the Marshal *Duke de la Ferte-Seneterre*, the Marshal *de Crequi*, the Marshal *de Bellefond*, and the Marshal *d'Humieres*; these three last are of the penultimate Promotion. The Marshal *de Rochefort* dyed *An. 1676*, he quitted the life Military for the glorious

*The Ministers and Secretaries of State.*

**I**F the King be the Soul of the Monarchy, his Ministers are the Organs by which he works. His Majesty has carried the glory of *France* to so high a point, that it may hope all things, and its Enemies fear all. Its Ministers and Secretaries of State are indefatigable in their pretious vigilancy, and in the cares they take for the rest of the Kingdom. They have all signalized themselves: their spirit is filled with lights so shining, that there is no cloud that they do not pierce, nor no Forreign or Domestick Factions which they do not dissipate and subvert: their experience is universal. A very famous Preacher, who is an Archbishop, Preaching in *Sorbon* on the day of *St. Ursula*, the Patroness Feast of that Colledge, in the presence of *Anne of Austriche, Queen of France*, said, that *Cardinal Richlieu* had the

the Spirit of the Prophet *Elias*, and Cardinal *Mazarine* that of the Prophet *Elizeas*. I believe that these have the Spirit of *Elias* and *Elizeas*, *Richlieu* and *Mazarine*. Nor is it to be wondered at, all their lights being but necessary and favourable emanations of the great splendour of the Sun, who animates and enlightens them.

*The Chancellour.*

**M**essire *Michael de Tellier*, Chevalier, Chancellour and Keeper of the Seals of *France*, Commander of the Kings Orders, Lord of *Chavilles*, *Barbezieux*, and other places, excels in Council, Understanding, and Integrity; he is consummated in the decision of affairs of greatest difficulty. *Italy* has been the Theater of his great Actions, as well as *France*. For this reason, *Louis* the Thirteenth made him Secretary of State, and *Louis* the Fourteenth Created him Chancellour and Keeper of the Seals, for the faithful and important Services that he has rendred his Majesty for above thirty six years, in the functions of Minister and Secretary of State. He has the esteem of all great persons, and the applause of the people: his Memory will be preserved eternally in the Chronicles of *France*. The Arms of his House are *Three Lizards*, which are friendly to Man. That which renders particularly eminent the Office of Chancellour, (which this person pos-

esses, is, that he is Chief Minister of the Kings Justice, and of his Council: it is he, who like another Legislatour *Moses*, ascends into the Mountain; he enters into the Cloud which environs the Throne of his Prince, where the Rayes and Lightning of Royal Majesty display themselves, and where he receives the Laws and Ordinances which he afterwards pronounces to all the people.

He never wears *Mourning*, because in some sort he depose his own person, to represent for the future nought but Justice; it being not decent for this vertue, which is wholly Divine, to shew a feeling of humane infirmities. He has for exteriour mark of his high dignity, on his Scutcheon a Cap of Honour of Cloth of Gold, faced with Ermines, topt with the figure of a Queen, the Hieroglyphick of *France*, with the Scepter in the right hand, and the Seals of the Kingdom in the left; & behind the Scutcheon two great Maces of Silver gilt plac'd in Saltier, with a Mantle like those of the Dukes and Peers of *France*, adorned with rayes of Gold towards the top, and lined with Ermins, which encompass all the Scutcheon. The door-keepers of the Chancery-Court carrying a Mace of Silver gilt on their Shoulders, march before him, and the other door-keepers in order.

In the Book entituled *l'Estat de la France*, Printed An. 1678. pag. 199. I found these following Lords ranged in this following manner,

as I place them. If I have not well followed the order, there will be no contest betwixt them for precedency, each of them knowing very well his right and duty, they teaching them to others,

*M. de la Vrilliere.*

**M**essire Louis Phelipeaux, Chevalier, Lord of *Vrilliere*, Marquess of *Chasteaux-Neuf* on *Loire*, and of *Tanlai*, Count de *S. Florentin*, Baron de *Hervé*, and the ancientest Secretary of State, was Sworn to his Office, *An.* 1629. He has a great zeal for the welfare of the Church: the general affairs of the pretended Reformed Religion are committed to him, and many others. *Languedoc*, the County of *Foix*, *Guienne*, *Rovergne*, and *Quercy*, *Broüage*, and the Country of *Aunis*, *Touraine*, *Anjou*, *le Main*, and *le Perche*, *Normandy*, *Burgundy*, and *Brest*, and all that is under his charge, gives testimony of his Vertue and Merit. He has a Son who possesses the See of the Patriarchal, Archiepiscopal, and private Church of *Bourges*. Messire *Pierre Balthazar Phelipeaux de la Vrilliere*, Marquess of *Chasteau-Neuf*, who has the Reversion of the place of Secretary of State, and of the Kings Orders, treads in the glorious footsteps of his Father: the marks which he daily gives, are proofs of what he will be hereafter.

*M. de*



*M. de Louvois.*

**M**ESSIRE *François Michel de Tellier*, Chevalier, Marquess of *Louvois*, and of *Courtauvau*, Councillor in ordinary to the King in his Councils, Chancellour of his Orders, Minister and Secretary of State, and of his Majesties commands, Vicar-General of the Order of *Nostre Dame du Mount Carmel*, and of *St. Lazarus of Hierusalem*, great Post-master, and Superintendant of the Posts and Stages of *France*, &c. has given an infinite number of manifest proofs of his Consummated skill in Military Discipline. It seems as though he had exercised himself in it all his life-time: this shews that great men are capable of all things: his name is known throughout the whole Earth: the *Hollanders*, *Spaniards*, and others, when the War was at the highest, declared that he went like Lightning, when the Service of his King and Country called upon him. He possesses the eminent qualities of his Father the Chancellour of *France*, *Poitou*, *la Marche*, *Lionnois*, *Dauphine*, *Catalognia*, and *Roussillon*, *Pignerol*, *Lorrain*, *Alsatia*, the places Conquered and yielded, the Fortifications of these Generalities, the War, the Taxes raised for the support of the Souldiery, and the Artillery, are things belonging to his Charge.

*M. Colbert.*

*M. Colbert.*

**M**essire *John Baptist Colbert*, Chevalier, Marquess of *Seignelay*, Baron of *Montean*, *Beaumont*, *Cheni*, *Ormois*, *Sceaux*, and other places; Counsellor in ordinary to the King in his Councils, and of the Royal Council; General Controulor of the Kings Revenue, Superintendant of the Navy, Arts, and Manufactures of *France*; Minister and Secretary of State. He has acted vigorously for the subsistence of the Armies of the French Monarchy, in finding means to raise such Moneys as were necessary, which are the Nerves of War. He has the prudence of the Serpent, as it is express'd in his Arms. Cardinal *Mazarine* considering his Desert, before he died wisht the King to make use of him as his Minister, for his fidelity, and for his service. His admirable Conduct daily manifests it self, both in general and in particular, even to the education of his Children, and of his Illustrious Relations. Messire *Charles Edouard Colbert*, Marquess of *Seignelay*, is the eldest of the House: he makes himself daily admir'd in the diversity of his Employs and Affairs where-with he is taken up in his Majesties service: he is Secretary of State, Superintendant of the Maritime affairs, both in the East and West. I saw, Anno 1677. Messire *Julius Armandus Colbert*, Lord of *Ormau*, at the age of fourteen years, defend

defend publick and general Theses of Philosophy in the University of *Paris*, under the Presidency of his Brother, the Abbot Messire *Jacques Nicolas*, then Prior of *Sorbonne*, to the admiration of all that there is of Great and Learned in the Kingdom. I cannot hold from saying of this noble Defender in his Orient, what was said of St. *John Baptist* at his birth, *Quis putas puer iste erit?* It's a rare thing to see a Brother perform that Office under a Brother, and with so wonderful a presence of understanding. These are Prodigies, and Marks of their great Genius. It may well be said on this occasion, *Fortes creantur fortibus*; and with the Oracle, *Corona senum filii filiorum, & gloria filiorum patres eorum*. I shall not be more large, lest I offend the modesty of the Father and of his Children: I shall onely say, that this wise Manager of the Kings Revenue has in his division *Paris*, the Isle of *France*, and the Country of *Soissons*, as far as *Noyon*, *Orleanois*, *Blezois*, the Kings House, the Clergy, what regards the Sea, Trade, and Manufactures. As I write this Article, the admirable and elegant Sermon which the Illustrious Abbot his Brother made one day on the Feast of St. *John Baptist*, comes into my mind: *Paris* rendered it self that day at *Sceaux* to hear it: This Sermon was followed with many others in the Capital City of the Kingdom, and always with excellent success. This Abbot is Doctor of the House and Society of

*Sorbonne*, and Coadjutor to the Archbishop of *Rouen*, since the second of *Feb.* 1680.

*M. Colbert Croissi.*

**M**essire *Charles Colbert*, Chevalier, Marquess of *Croissi*, Minister and Secretary of State, President of the Parliament of *Paris*, formerly Master of Requests, and Intendant of Justice, has acquired the Political and Geographical knowledge of all the States of the World; that of Ancient and Modern History, and of all the Interests of the Princes and Potentates of Christendom, in his Ordinary and Extraordinary Embassies at *Rome*, in *England*, *Spain*, at *Aix la Chappel*, and in quality of Embassadour and Plenipotentiary at *Nimigen* for the general Peace of *Europe*, and at *Bavaria* for the Marriage of *Monseigneur le Dauphin* with the Electoral Princess, and in other important Negotiations. *Holland* shewed him the joy they received after the Peace concluded, to see him in their Country; and he manifested his by his profuse liberality of his Gold and Silver to the People in some Towns. This Minister having seen so many Countries and Nations, and all Courts, it may be said of him what *Homer* said of *Ulysses* in the beginning of his *Odysses*, according to the translation from the Greek into Latine, *Multorum autem hominum vidit urbes, & mores novit.* *Champagne*, and *Brie*, *Provence*, *Britany*, *Berry*, *Limosin*,

*Limofin, Angoumois, Xaintonge, Bearn, Bigorre,* the three Bilhopricks of *Metz, Toul, and Verdun,* the Principality of *Sedan*, and the Forreign Countries which are also in his divifion, have all a veneration for his Conduct and Generofity. He fucceeded to Meflire *Simon Arnaud, Chevalier, Lord of Pomponne,* in his Charge of Secretary and Minister of State, which he demifed in the Month of *December, An. 1679.*

*The Councils.*

THE Councils are compofed of the Chancellour Keeper of the Seals of *France,* of the Marfhal *Duke de Villeroy* Chief of the Royal Council for the Kings Revenue, of Twelve ordinary Councellours of State, Three Councellors of the Church, and Three of the Sword, Twelve attending every fix Months. The King regulating the Council, *An. 1673.* added the Controulr General of his Revenues, and the two Intendants of them, to have place in the Councils *des Parties,* as they have in thofe of the Revenue.

The Councellours of State are chofen by his Majefty, being fuch as have paff the greateft part of all the Offices of the Robe, having been Intendants of Juftice, or Ambaffadors, or firft Prefidents of the Parliaments; thefe are at prefent the beft and moft fought-for Offices of the Kingdom, and which come neareft the King,



King, who gives such persons daily the best employs, and Commissions of greatest importance for the service of himself and the State. To these Councils the Masters of Request have access, which are to the number of Eighty, whereof Twenty serve each Quarter: after having been honoured with many Commissions and Intendancies, they are preferred by his Majesty to Employes of the highest nature where he designs them.

The two Intendants of the Revenue are *Messire Vicount Hotman*, and *Messire Nicholas des Marests Colbert*.

The first has been Councillor in the grand Council, Master of Requests, and Intendant of Justice in *Guyen*, and in *Tourain*, Proctor-General of the Chamber of Justice, and afterwards honoured by the King with a place in his Councils, and with the Commission of Intendant of the Kings Revenue, and of Justice in the generality of *Paris*: all these great Employes are marks of his singular Merit, which he has signalized in all occurrences. *Messire Nicolas des Marests* has been Counsellour to the Parliament of *Paris*, and is at present Master of Requests, and Intendant of the Kings Revenues. There is no man but knows that he has always done things with skill and integrity: his Ability, his Candour, and the care that he takes, appear in his Conduct as three great lights, which make him known to those that will be enlightened. When

When the waves are troubled, the Vessel has most need of skilful Pilots: the perfect knowledge that these two Intendants have of the Interests of the Provinces, has served them as a Watch-tower to keep them from erring; and the zeal they have for the advantage of his Majesties Revenue, is another means for them to behave themselves well betwixt the Sovereign and his Subjects: in a word, to the end that the King may receive as much aid as his people comfort.

The Illustrious Controller General of the Kings Revenues, of whom I have spoken before, may rely on the fidelity of these two Intendants.

The Four Secretaries of the Kings Revenues are the *Sieur Bechameil, Berrier, Ranchin, and Coquille.*

The Four Clerks of the Council *des Parties* are the *Sieurs Aguilleaumie, Pecot, le Foëyn, and Brunet.*

The Keeper of the Royal Treasury in waiting, enters into the Council of the Kings Revenues; and also the Treasurer of the casual Revenues in waiting, when they are upon the Rolls of the casual Revenues, this person stands behind the Chancellours Chair.

Besides the Council of the Finances, and the Council *des Parties*, the King has also a Council of Dispatches, a Council of War, and others according to different affairs: the Council of  
Dis-

Dispatches is held in the Kings Chamber, where attend the Duke of *Orleans*, the Chancellour, the Marshal *de Villeroy*, the Four Secretaries of State, and those that are received for that Office upon Survivorship. His Majesty presides in the Council of War: the Princes, the Marshals of *France*, and other Lords skilful in the Military Art, are ordinarily called to it.

*France the Mountain of the Muses.*

**I**F *France* be the field of *Mars*, it is also the Mountain of the *Muses*, and the refuge of Arts. Philosophy has left *Egypt* and *Greece*, to make its residence in this Kingdom. The *Spaniards* confess this truth by this Proverb used in the University of *Salamanca*; *Dat Lutetia Aristotelum, Salamanca Deum*. It's at *Paris* particularly where we find new *Plato's* and *Aristotles* in subtilty and solidness, Consummated Divines, Orators like *Cicero* and *Quintilian*; *Cujas's* and *Bartholus's* for the Canon and Civil Laws; second *Galen's*, *Hippocrates's*, and *Esculapius's* in Physick. Astrology gives us in the House of the Observatory, its *Ptolomy's*, its *Alphonfus's*, and its *Tico-Brabe's*; the Mathematicks *Cluverius's*; *Poesie*, its *Virgil's*, its *Ovids*, its *Martials*, and its *Homers*. Painting its *Apelles*, and Carvers its *Phidias*. It's in *France* where Forreigners come and suck the *Ambrosia*, and drink large draughts of the *Nectar* of the Gods.

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The

*The ordinary places of Residence of their most Christian Majesties.*

**P***aris, Saint Germain in Laye, Versailles, Vincennes, Fontainebleau, Chambort, Blois, Compeigne.*

These dwelling-places are truly Royal : the *Louvre*, the *Chasteau des Tuilleries* ; that of *Fontainebleau* and *Versailles* are a Miracle of Nature, and a Prodigy of Art in all things; and in a word , the Centre of the Rarities and beautiful things of the world.

*The Louvre.*

**P***HILLIP August ended the Building of the Louvre, An. 1214. This Palace being the first of the Kingdom, and as a Master-piece, some Authors think that this Monarch called it le Louvre, as though he would say, l'Oeuvre, (the Work) by Excellency : others think it so called, from a street called Lupura, or Lupara, in which it is thought to be built. Louis the Fourteenth putting the last hand to it, has so enlarged it, that it is capable of receiving three Kings. A Learned and excellent Wit of our time, has made this Inscription for the Louvre, which comprehends and expresses the greatness of the Building, the greatness of the person, and of the Name of King Louis le Grand, and the explanation*

cation of his *Devise* or *Motto* , *Nec pluribus Impar*, in these terms.

*Hæc licet ampla domus, longè tamen amplior hospes,  
Ludovico magno nec totus sufficit orbis  
Sufficeret solus multis, nec pluribus Impar.*

The same Inscription in English.

*This House though great, the Person whose Command  
It owns, is greater much, Loüis le Grand  
Does find the world too scant, for he alone  
Would serve for many, fit for more than One.*

It's in the *Louvre* where Learning has been stript of the gross Bark of the School ; it's there where the Muses are habited *a-la-mode* , and where they are given the fine turn of Politeness , by the means of the *French Academy* instituted by *Cardinal Richlieu*, An. 1635. for the pureness and perfection of the French Tongue. Of late, some Towns of this Kingdom have erected Academies for this purpose ; as *Arles*, *Suissons*, and others. We shall here observe, that in *France* , in the time of the said Cardinal, the *Gazette* , which according to the term *de Gaza* , signifies a heap of divers things, began An. 1631. and that the first *Gazettier*, called *Theophrast Renaudot*, Physician of the faculty of *Montpellier*, dedicated it to *Loüis* the Thirteenth. I saw it in the Library of Colledge *Mazarin*; it succeeded the *French Mercury*; its dates and Chronologies were in the *Margin*. H 2 The



*The Tuilleries.*

**T**He *Tuilleries* are call'd by this name, because in this place formerly there was a *Tuillerie*, or place to make *Tiles*. Queen *Catherine de Medices* caused this building to be began in the Month of *May* of the year 1564. *Loüis the Fourteenth* has compleated it, and rendred it *August*: this Prince has planted in the Garden *Sycomers* and Indian *Maroniers*, and other beautiful Trees; he has made Knots and Beds, with all sorts of Flowers, large Allies little Wildernesses, great Cesterns, with their *Jet d'Eaux* and Terrasses, and has placed excellent Statues in it: that of *Time*, which devours its Children, is very remarkable. We see *Diana of Ephesus* in one of the four Chambers of the ancient Pieces of the *Louvre*.

*Fontainbleau.*

**T**He number of excellent Fountains, and great streams of water, have given to this place the name it bears. The Inhabitants think that the name *Fontainbleau* comes from a Fountain of fair water that is to be seen there at this day. In the Palace we find four of them, and as many Gardens: its Chambers are very rich, and its Galleries very beautiful: in one of them are represented in excellent Painting, the

Fights and Victories of some Kings of *France*. We see in another the Antiquities, the Garden-Knots, the Grotto's, the Water-falls, the fine Walks, the great Mail, the Meadows and the Groves that render this place famous: we see the Hermitage of *St. Louis* on a little knap in the midst of the way of the Forest, which is very large, and very full of all kind of Deer. *Joüin de Rochefort* has excellently particulariz'd this Royal House.

*Versailles.*

**T**Here is nothing more agreeable, nothing more sumptuous nor magnificent than the Palace of *Versailles*. Silk, Gold, Silver, Pearls and Pretious Stones, Paintings and Tapestry enrich it, and yet infinitely more the presence of the Master. Its Gardens are vast and charming, and the water falls the finest that may be seen. How admirable is the great Park, with the great Channel, which is thirty two fathoms wide, & nine hundred in length! the two Horses that stand at its entrance in a fierce posture, as those of *Montecavallo* in *Rome*, draw on them the fixt eyes of the Passengers. The *Vivarium* contains all sorts of wild Animals. By the rule *conveniunt rebus nomina sæpè suis*, *Versailles* deserves to be called by this name, because his Majesty pours there ordinarily his Favours and Blessings in a profuse manner on

those who have the honour to be known to him. This place is another Terrestrial Paradise for delights. I think I give it its Elogy in saying, It's the work of *Louis* the Fourteenth, worthy of its Author; so I say all. The famous Painter *Apelles* being to represent the greatness of a Giant, and considering that he could not include so great a Body in so small a space; he bethought himself to represent only the Thumb, with this Inscription at the bottom of the Picture, *Ex ungue Leonem*, The Lyon is known by his Claw: that is to say, from the proportion of this Thumb, the greatness of the rest of the Body might be known. A Greek Orator thought he had made a full Panegyrick on *Philip* King of *Macedon*, by saying that he was Father of *Alexander*: *Cum te patrem Alexandri dixi, totum dixi*. I judge also that the Elogy of *Versailles* is compleat, after having said, that it is the Work of our present King, because this word in expression drains and consummates all its praises. *Non datur ultra*. The Ambassadors of Forreign Princes admiring this House of Pleasure, say that it belongs but to a King of *France* to make the like. I do not particularize it, because we see on this subject a large Book, which gives the entire description of it.

## Paris.

ALL the Towns of the Kingdom govern themselves according to the motion of that of *Paris*, which they look on as the *Primum Mobile*, and as the Capital. It is Royal, Sacerdotal, and the seat of the Prophets, and one of the greatest and most famous of all Christendom. They count in this famous City, a Million and a half of persons: the pleasant River *Seine* passes through the midst of it, and wrests itself in and out at parting from it, as though it were unwilling to leave it: and to render it yet more agreeable, the River *Ourques* is brought to it, to supply the Trenches on the side of *Montmartre*, by the cares of *Sieur de Manse*, Treasurer-General of the Royal Hunting and Hawking. *Saint Denis* Consecrated there the Churches of *St. Steven* of the *Greeks*, that of *Nostre Dame des Champs*, and that of *St. Bennet* of the University, which was called before of the *Trinity*: those of *St. Denis*, of *Charters*, and of *St. Symphorien*, are very ancient.

*Phillip* the Second, called *August*, made an end of Building the great and stately Temple of *Nostre Dame*, about the year 1200. Its Structure is admirable; this Cathedral Church contains sixty six fathom in length, twenty four in breadth, and seventeen in height; one

hundred and twenty Pillars, forty five Chapels, a great many doors; over the three chief there are twenty eight Statues of Kings of *France*, & of the holy Myſteries of our Religion, which excites the Piety of the faithful. There are three hundred eighty nine ſteps to the place where the Bells are; the Towers are thirty four fathom in height above the Earth. This place is lookt upon as the loweſt of *Paris*: the Office is there celebrated after a Divine manner; Miracles are there wrought; *Matins* are ſung at Midnight: ſix of its Canons have been Popes; to wit, *Gregory the Ninth, Adrian the Fifth, Boniface the Eighth, Innocent the Sixth, Gregory the Eleventh, and Clement the Seaventh*: fifteen or ſixteen Canons of the ſame Church have been *Cardinals*. *Abbot Parſait*, the ancienteſt Canon of this Church, has compoſed a fine Book, containing the number of Popes, Cardinals, Biſhops, and Archbiſhops that this Metropolis has afforded, and other ſingularities ſince *St. Denis*, to Meſſire *Francis de Harlay de Chanvalon*. The late Dean, Meſſire *John de Contes*, Counſellor of State in ordinary, conſummated in the practice of the Church, has often governed this Dioceſs to the ſatisfaction of all men. He dyed full of years, the fourth of *July*, 1679. His moſt worthy Nephew, *Abbot Momy*, who walks in his ſteps, ſucceeded him as Heir to his Vertues: his Actions are accompanied with ſweetneſs, prudence, gravity, and modeſty.

His



His Brother *Abbot Bongueret*, Canon in the same Church, is very learned in the Science of the Canon-Law. This Chapter is a Nursery of Bishops.

This City contains Eleven Chapters, a great number of very fair Parishes, whereof some are equal to good Bishopricks; above sixty Colledges: it was once propos'd to have them reduced to six, because many of them are one-ey'd, so call'd, because there is nothing done in them, as in many other Kingdoms.

This Town contains also an infinite number of *Religious Houses*, excellent Fountains, Aqueducts, many Bridges, amongst which *Pont-neuf*, which is all of stone, surpasses all the rest. We see in the midst of it a Monarch, who was in three rang'd Battles which he gain'd, in thirty three Rencounters, in an hundred and forty fights, and in three hundred Sieges of several places; it's *Henry the 4th*, excellently represented on a Horse of cast Copper, and at the end of it the Clock of the fair Fountain of the *Samaritan*; and *Louis the Thirteenth*, on another Horse of cast Copper, with excellent *Devises* on the Pedestal; in the midst of the *Place Royal*, which is one of its ornaments, with the *Queens Tour*. The *Place Royal* was begun to be built, Anno 1604. It's there where Coaches go the Tour, where they run the Ring, and use other publick Divertisements. The new *Hôtel Royal* of disabled men, called otherwise the *Hôtel of Mars*,

as large as a Town, built for the place of residence and entertainment of Souldiers that are lamed and dismembred in the Army, for the service of the State, is a Monument of the acknowledgment and gratitude of *Lewis* the Fourteenth, and a subject of the great care that the Marquess *de Louvois* has taken for the perfection of this Work. The Fort of the *Observatory* for Astronomers is worthy consideration.

Before that part of *St. Germain*, formerly called *le Fauxbourg St. Germain des Prez*, and others were taken into the Town, there were counted twenty four doors: that of *Saint Anthony* is Royal, the figure of the King on Horseback is over the Triumphal Arch. The late *Abbot de Bourzaix* thought that the *Devises* of this great Monument raised in the honour of *Loüis le Grand*, should have been Latine; alleadging, that the Latine Tongue is the Tongue of Religion, the Tongue of the Altar, and of the Holy Ghost, and many other reasons. The *Sieur Charpentier* of the French Academy taking another way, maintains that they ought to be in our Tongue, in his Book intituled, *Defense de la Langue Françoisse pour l'inscription de l'arc de Triumphe*.

The same Town of *Paris* is honoured with the first Parliament of the Kingdom: it is the Court of the Peers where our Kings have their Throne of Justice.

It has also a very ancient University, known through-

throughout the Earth for being very Learned, and for making others so; *Charlemain* founded it, *An. 791*.

We take always the Rector of the Faculty of Arts according to his ancient standing. The Faculty of Divinity is composed of two publick Schools; of that of *Sorbone*, and that of *Navarre*: the Sieurs *Martin Grandin*, *Guillaume de l'Estocque*, *Gui Boust*, *Jacques de Perrier*, *Edme Pirot*, and *Michael Antoine Vincent*, teach in the Colledge of *Sorbonne*. Master *Martin Grandin* has dictated Divinity for these forty years. It may be said of him, *Scivit & in mundo, Scibile quicquid erat*. The Sieurs *Pierre Guischart*, *Jean de Saussoy*, *Claude de Febure*, and *Briand Marion*, are Professors in the Colledge Royal of *Navarre*. These two Houses have furnisht at all times great Men. The Religious Men and the Monks have their particular Professors in their Houses, which have also brought forth great persons. The Seculars and Regulars are compared to two Beams, which uphold the Edifice of the House of God. The Abbot *Coque-lin*, Doctor of the House and Society of *Sorbone*, Canon of the Church of *Paris*, formerly Curat of *St. Mederic*, and Prior of *Sorbone*, was made Chancellour of the University in the Month of *May* of the year 1679. We promise our selves great things from him, by reason of his eminent Learning and rare Eloquence, whereof he has given, and daily gives manifest proofs, in  
the

the first Chairs of *Paris*. To raise the dignity of his Charge of Chancellour, and the merit of his Person, there is nought wanting to him but that he occupy for some time the Chair of the *Louvre*. Besides his being a great Orator (which is a particular Talent) and a great Schoolman, he is also a great Historian, and skilful in the Oriental Tongues. He has outdone all his other knowledges by the Voyages he has made, after the example of another *Dedalus*, *Melampus*, *Pythagoras*, *Homer*, and others.

Peerless *Paris* is particularly embellisht with the Palace *des Tuilleries*, the *Louvre*, the Palace of *Luxembourg*, the *Palace Royal*, (these two last have changed their names) with the *Hostel de Condé*, *de Conti*, *de Soissons*, with the *Hostel de Guise*, with that of the *Grand Prior of France* in the *Temple*, with that of *Angouleme*, of *Van-dôme*, of *Palace Mazarin*, and of the Houses adjacent, with a good *Arsenal*, and the *Bastille*, the *Hôtel de Ville*, the Palace where Justice is administered: the *Hôtel* of *St. Paul*, recommendable for its Antiquity, and for having been the place of Residence of some of the first Kings of *France*; with the *Hôtels* of *Lorrain*, of *Turenne*, of *Sully*, of *Mayenne*, of *Lesdiguiere*, of *Elbæuf*, of *Matignon*, of the Houses of *la Baziniere*, and of *Guenegaud*; of that of the Master of Requests, *Amelot Biseul*, in the Marsh of the *Temple*, and with an infinite number of others; with two high and great Towers of the Church of *Nostre-Dame*,

*Dame*, the Steeple of the holy Chappel of the Palace, that of *St. Jacques de la Boucherie*, the Towers and Steeples of *St. Genevieve*, of *St. Germain des Pres*, and of *St. Victor*; with many *Coupula's*, with the *Dome* of the Church of *Sorbone*, the *Dome* of *Val de Grace*, the *Dome* of the Jesuits of *St. Louis*, the *Dome* of the Religious Women, of the *Assumption*, and with that of the Colledge of the Four Nations, founded by Cardinal *Julius Mazarin*. We must observe, that during this last War, they have not forbore to enlarge their streets.

*Colledge Mazarin, its Institution, Library, and Academy.*

**T**HIS Colledge was Instituted for the maintenance of Sixty Scholars, Sons of Gentlemen, who are there to be Lodged, Dieted, and Taught *gratis*; whereof fifteen, according as it is exprest in the Foundation, must be of *Pignerol*, and of the Territories and Valleys adjacent, and of the Ecclesiastical State; fifteen of the Country of *Alsatia*, and other contiguous Countries of *Germany*; twenty of the Country of *Flanders*, *Artois*, *Hainault*, and *Luxembourg*; and ten of the Country of *Roussillon*, *Conflant*, and *Sardaigne*. In default of Gentlemen, the Children of the chief Bourgers of the said Towns and Countries are to be received. Fifteen persons must be drawn from the Colledge



ledge for the Academy, without any distinction of the Countries mentioned.

The Colledge must be governed by the Doctors of the House of *Sorbone*; amongst which there are to be four Inspectors, one Grand-Master, Twelve of the Ancientest Doctors, who are to be under the Inspectors and grand Master. All Classes are to be gone through there, except that of Divinity: the Scholars of each are to be Governed by the Principals and Sub-principals establisht for their Nation.

There will be in the Academy a Gentleman, a Dancing-Master, a Fencing-Master, a Vaulting-Master, a Master of the Mathematicks, and necessary servants.

The Abbey of *St. Michel* in *l'Herm*, seated in *Poitou*, is assigned for the maintenance of the Colledge and Academy; with many great Houses for the reception of Coaches, lying in the street *Mazarin*, and others.

The Library was judged very curious by the Kings of *England* and *Denmark*: these two Princes saw it in the *Palace Mazarin*, whence it was transported into the Colledge. His Majesty of *Denmark* caused his to be built after the model of that: it is long, wide, and very high; and admits a great deal of light, and has the prospect of the *Lowure*, and the *Seine*: it will be open twice a week to all persons of Learning, on such days as shall be thought fit; as that of the Abbey of *St. Victor*, which is publick on Mondays,

days, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, and which is famous. The Library *Mazarin* contains 30000 Volumes : there are in it the chief Books of the Protestants.

*Cardinal Mazarin* made this pious and grand Foundation for many reasons ; amongst others, for rendring the Inhabitants of the Conquered Countries before-mentioned, as well French in their Heart as by Nation.

Divine Providence having prescribed limits to the life of all men, the Founder of this Colledge dyed at *Vincennes* the ninth of *March*, 1661, in the fifty one year of his age. His Heart reposes in the Church of the *Theatins* ; his Body will be transferred from the Church of *Vincennes*, into the Church of the said Colledge, when *Mafs* comes to be celebrated in it ; and it will be placed in a magnificent *Mausolæum*, there to wait the general Resurrection.

In the Month of *May* of the year 1677, on the Porch of the Church of *Colledge Mazarin* were placed on the Pedestals of the Body of it, advanced from the front over square Pillars & Pilasters, the four Evangelists ; *St. Matthew*, *St. Mark*, *St. Luke*, and *St. John*, with their Attributes. On the right hand backward, on the like Pedestals, the four Doctors of the Greek Church, according to their place ; *St. Basil*, *St. Athanasius*, *St. John Chrysostome*, and *St. Gregory of Nazianze* : and on the left hand, the four Doctors of the Latin Church ; *St. Gregory the Great*, *St. Ambrose*,  
St.

*St. Austin, and St. Hierome.* According to the Order of time in which they lived, we range the Greeks thus : *St. Athanasius, St. Basil, St. Gregory of Nazianze, and St. John Chrysostom* : in the Latine Church, *St. Ambrose, St. Hierome, St. Austin, and St. Gregory.* In placing the figures, they have gone according to dignity.

They say that the *Effigies* of *Louis* the Great will be placed before this Colledge, in a great Place which will be called *Dukal.*

This Colledge is incorporated to the University, with all its rights and priviledges.

The *Sieurs Foucaut, le Foëyn, and Mariage,* have taken much pains for perfecting this Colledge.

Some persons of Quality having assured me of the satisfaction they received in the relation I made them of the House of *President Perrot* near the Colledge, I shall set down the particularities that I observed in it, *An. 1677.*

### *The House of President Perrot.*

**T**HIS House, which faces the *Louvre*, has five Balconies on the *Seine* : besides its Scituation, uniformity, neatness, and conveniency, it's esteemed curious for its Ancient Pieces, and for large Pictures made by *Apelles's.* They are expos'd in the great room of Paintings, which has windows on both sides. We see there *Anthony de Bourbon* King of *Navarre*, *Henry the Fourth*

*Fourth, Loüis the Thirteenth* vested with the Royal Mantle, and with the great Collar of the Order; and *Loüis the Fourteenth* clad like a Roman; and *M. the Dolphin* betwixt the late King and the present in a round or oval over the door of the entrance; and *Philip of France, Duke of Orleans* standing by, *Loüis de Bourbon* Prince of *Condé* with his Father and his Grandfather, and the Duke *d'Enguien* with his Children: the Queens and Princesses are by the sides of their Spouses.

In the midst of this Gallery is plac'd a large sheet of Velam in Miniature, set in a frame, which contains the Genealogy of the *Bourbons*, from St. *Loüis* to the year 1679; and on the back part of the Velam are represented the Combats, Rencounters, Sieges, Battels, and Victories gain'd by the *Prince of Condé Loüis de Bourbon*.

Amongst some Pictures that adorn the Chappel, that which is against the Altar is accomplished; and to express the thing better, it's a consummated piece of work, or a Master-piece representing the seven Sacraments of the Church: the *Archduke Leopold* admiring this Piece, would have given a thousand Pistols for it if the Master would have sold it him. It was permitted his Highness to cause a Copy to be taken of it. Neer the Chappel-door we see the present *Prince of Condé* mounted on a War-horse, represented to the life. In some Cham-

bers we find many other Pictures; that of the Nativity of the *Son of God*; that of *Lot* having drank to excess before his two Daughters, to which nothing can be added.

The rowling Desk, composed of divers Tables, which is in the Library, is of a very rare structure, and convenient for those that compose some laborious Piece: all the edges of it are gilded; and the Boards or Planks hold a great many Books *in folio*. When you are near it, without changing place, with one of your fingers you make the Desk turn, and bring before your eyes the Books that lead to your design; but you must first place them.

*Atabalipa* one of the *Incas* of *Peru*, would not have esteemed it much for his use: for he threw on the ground a very excellent Book presented to him, alleadging for a reason, that it spoke not a word to him; though they made him believe it would teach him a great many things, he could not make it speak. I believe he would have soon imitated a King of *Congo*, to whom *Emanuel* King of *Portugal* having once sent Lawyers with good Law-books, he sent back the Doctors, and caused the Books to be burnt, thinking they would serve but to introduce Cavilling, and put Confusion in the Understandings of his Subjects; whereas, he said, they had need but of Reason and a good common Sence: which is related in a History of *Portugal*. This Prince added, that he should still



still continue a Friend to him that had sent them him, taking the good will for the deed.

In the Garden of the same House I saw a tryal made of a great Burning-glass, in the presence of *M. the Prince*, which burnt a great Block set opposite to the Sun; and which wonderfully magnifies and multiplies Objects. The two *Gladiators* and other Figures of massie cast Copper, which are Ornaments of the Garden, are Pieces artificially made: Each *Gladiator* holds his Buckler with one hand, and his Sword with the other; whose postures are much esteem'd. The *Venus* is highly priz'd; as also another Figure drawing a Thorn out of its foot. The great Iron Arbour is very beautiful, and very high rais'd; under which persons breath the cool Air and fragrant Smells during the Summer-heats: On the side of it are the *Grotto's* and Waters. The *Dido* striking a Dagger into her breast, is represented to the life; the *Urns* are considerable.

The Master of this House considering that good ought to be communicative, has for some years past made his Garden common to the Publick for walking; and has sometime given to some great Lords and others the satisfaction of seeing the *Cormorant-fishing*, which is a Royal Divertisement. I think it not strange that the Emperour and other crown'd heads divert themselves with it.

In this Capital City of the Kingdom there

are many Houses whereof Wonders may be said ; which I pass by, because to run them over it would take up a Volume.

I shall onely adde, that persons curious in wonderful and transcendent things, should see the Rooms of *Anticks* of the *Louvre* and the *Tuilleries*, the King and Queens Closets, their Apartments and Furniture, the Kings Library, which contains above 40000 Volumes, an infinite number of Manuscripts in Hebrew, Arabick, Greek, Latin, and many of History and Policy ; the remarkable Medals, the curious Shells, a famous Burning-glass known throughout all the Earth, many Books of *Mignature*, and other Curiosities ; the two Galleries of *Palace Mazarin* ; that of the Palace of *Luxembourg*, containing in great and various Pictures the Adventures of Queen *Mary de Medicis* ; we see there her Birth, her Life, and her Death. The *Palace Royal* belonging to *Monsieur*, merits to be visited, as also the *Royal Academy* of Paintings and Carvings, the Galleries of *M. le Prince* and others.

*Houses of Pleasure about Paris.*

THE fair and delightful houses, next the King's, are these : *Saint Cloud* and *Villiers Cotteret*, which belong to *Monsieur* ; *Chantilly* to *M. le Prince* : there is seen even at this day in his Menagery a Pelican 150 years old, having

having a bill of Ivory. The *Isle Adam* belongs to *M. the Prince of Conti*, *Reinci* to the *Princess Palatine*, *Annet* to the *Duke of Vandôme*, the *Palace of Ecoüan* to the Dutchels of *Angoulême*, *Gros-bois* to the *Marquess of Pienee*, *Ruel* to the *Duke de Richlieu*, *Verneuil* to the Duke of this name, *Liancour* to the *Prince of Marcellac*, *Villeroy* to the Duke of this name, *Chaville* to *M. the Chancellour le Tellier*, *Sceaux* to *M. Colbert*, *la Cheurette* to *M. de la Vrilliere*, *Berni* to the *Marquess de Lionne*, *Chilly* to the *Marquess d'Effiat*, *Conflans Les-Charenton* to *M. de Harlay* Archbishop of *Paris*. *Maisons*, *Vaux*, *Saint Mandé*, *Meudon*, are also places very agreeable. *Chassan* is another House of Pleasure joyning to *Harcueil*; it belongs to the Abbot of *S. Germain des Prez*: Cardinal *Francis de Tournon*, first Commendatory Abbot of the Abbey of the said *S. Germain*, caused it to be put in order; we see there his *Arms*, which are *Seme of Flower-de-luces*. *Mademoiselle de Montpensier* increases the number of delightful Houses, by that which she purchased of late years at *Choisy*: This Princess causes a beautiful Palace to be there built.

The House of the *Dean of Pontoise*, seven leagues from *Paris*, has one of the fairest Prospects and Terrasses of the Country; the Terras is entirely on Rocks. *Messire Steven de Burtio de la Tour* Doctor of the House and Society of *Sorbone*, and formerly Priour and Professour of the said House, Knight of the Order of the King

under the Title and List of Saint *Michael*, Count of the holy Apostolical Palace, and Preacher, is Dean. When the general Assembly of the Clergy is held at *Pontoise*, the President lodges at his house. We see at the entry of this Town, as we come from *Paris*, a famous Abbey of Religious Ladyes, called *de Maubuisson*.

I omit to name many other Ornaments, because it would be too tedious to number them.

*Houses and Places of Devotion neer Paris.*

**T**He pious places about *Paris* that are most frequented, are *Mount-Valerian*, the Church of the Abbey of St. *Denis*, *Nostre Dame des Anges*, otherwise *des Bois*, against the Hermitage of *Coubron*; *Nanterre* in memory of St. *Genevieve*, *Nostre Dame des Vertues*, *S. Prix*, *Nostre Dame* in the Forrest and Hermitage of *Senar*: *Saint Roch* is very famous at *Pont-carré*; they come thither the day of its Festival from all parts: *Saint Spire* is visited for the Falling Sicknes.

We must say something here of *Mount-Valerian*.

If *Mount-Valerian*, vulgarly called *le Tertre*, be not rich, it is nevertheless frequented: We see there represented to the life the whole History of the Death and Passion of *Jesus Christ*. Round about the top of the Mountain there are seven Chappels or Oratories representing the  
seven

seven Stations ; and on the top *Calvary*, on which *Jesus Christ* is beheld crucified on a tall Cross betwixt two Thieves, that the representation of the Order of the Crucifixion should be more lively and plain : and also that after the faithful have plung'd themselves by all these exterior and sensible Objects in the meditation of the Death of *Jesus Christ*, they may die to the World, and then rise again with him in a newness of a spiritual life. They preach there every Sunday and Festival day, and every first Friday of each month, there being a great concourse of people that comes from all parts. On the day and Feast of the place, which is that of the Exaltation of the holy Cross, the 14th of *September*, there have been sometimes 30 or 40000 persons, either on the Mountain, or in the Way : The fraternity of the Penitents of *Paris* goes thither in a Procession yearly, some days of the year. On Good-friday three different Preachers preach there the Passion successively. The Queen, who is a Pattern of Piety and Devotion, visits this holy place from time to time.

The Church is serv'd by Priests who live in a Society. *Messire Michel de Bougi*, Abbot of *St. Urbain*, a person of Birth and Merit, is Purveyor ; and the Abbot *Hardy*, Doctor of *Sorbone*, is Superiour. The Office of Purveyor is for perpetuity , and that of Superiour triennial. Under *Anne of Austria* Queen of *France*, there



was a great Law-suit for the possession of this place, betwixt the Secular Priests and the Dominicans. This business gave much trouble to the Abbot *de Bougi*, and to Master *Lafont*, in his life-time Principal of the Colledge of *Narbonne*.

The Congregation of the Priests of *Calvary* on *Mount-Valerian* was establisht *An. 1633.* by Letters-Patents of *Louis the Thirteenth*, who sent for a Priest expressly for this effect, a man of a holy life, called *Charpenter*, who had already instituted it on the Mountain of *Betharan* in *Bearn*, which resembles *Mount-Valerian*.

The Hermites have been in possession of *Mount-Valerian* for these 800 years, according to an humble Remonstrance made *An. 1622.* to *Cardinal des Retz* by the Priests of *Calvary*: There was seen there for some time a recluded Hermite. The Treasure which is in the Church of the Abbey of *St. Denis*, and the Tombs of the Kings of *France*, deserve that we should say something of them.

### *The Treasury of St. Denis.*

**T**HE Church of the Abbey of *St. Denis* is extremely visited, both by reason of its Patron, and for its Treasure, and for being the Burial-place of the Kings of *France*.

King *Dagobert the First* of the name, caus'd it to be built, and to be covered with silver :  
This

This Prince, Founder of the Abbey, died the 19th of Jan. of the year 648.

There is seen in the Treasury a *Missal* written by the hand above 800 years since, and a *Manuscript* above eleven hundred years old, which contains the four Gospels written in Characters of gold and silver on Velam of a purple colour. A Book of Velam covered with silver, containing the Works of St. *Denis the Areopagite*: Another Book written by hand, which contains the Epistles and Gospels of the great Feasts; Gold, pretious Stones, and great Pearls cover it. Moreover, another Book concerning the Ceremonies and Prayers of the Kings Coronation.

In a rich Cross-case, a foot and a half length of the true Cross.

One of the Nails with which the Son of God was fastened to the Cross; a Thorn of the Crown, and some of the Sponge with which they presented him Gall.

Some of the Myrrh which the Magicians presented him; one of the Pitchers in which he chang'd Wine into Water at the Wedding of *Cana in Galilee*; and a great many Shaves wherein Relicks are kept.

A great Cross of massie Gold, cover'd with pretious Stones, and set round with oriental Pearls.

A little Crucifix made of the wood of the true Cross.

The

The Heads of *St. Denis*, *St. Hilary*, and *St. Bennet*, are extreamly rich. The Miter of the first is of Gold, and all cover'd with pretious Stones and oriental Pearls; those of the others are also of a great price.

The Head of *St. Louis* King of *France* is at *Paris* in the holy Chappel of the Palace. *Jean d'Eureux* Queen of *France* took it from the Treasury of *St. Denis*, and put in its place parcels of all the Relicks that are in the said holy Chappel.

There is seen in the same Treasury of *St. Denis* a Cup of Tamarisk-wood, in which *St. Louis* drank to keep himself from the Spleen.

A Vessel of an oriental Agate, esteem'd one of the most pretious pieces of the Treasury, for its largeness, antiquity, and work. It's believed that *Ptolomy Philadelphus* caused it to be made, and that it was working with the point of a Diamond for thirty years.

Another Vessel of Gold in the form of a Salver, adorn'd with Granats, Jacinths, and with a great white Saphire in the-midst, on which is seen the Effigies of King *Solomon* seated in his Throne. It is judg'd that it appertained to this Monarch, as also a great Vessel of Rock-Christal, by reason of some Inscriptions in *Samaritan Characters*.

A *Gamabæa* in an Agat-stone, expressing the Image of the Queen of *Saba*.

Many Crowns of Gold and Silver; that of *Charle-*

*Charlemain*, St. *Loüis*, *Henry the Fourth*, *Loüis the Thirteenth*, and *Loüis the Fourteenth*. Each of these Kings has given to the Treasury two Crowns, one of Gold, the other of Silver gilt. That of *Charlemain*, which is carried to *Rheims* to serve at the Coronation of our Kings, with the other Royal Ornaments, is all of Gold, adorn'd with great Rubies, Saphirs, and Emeralds. The Crown of St. *Loüis* is likewise of massie Gold, adorn'd with very beautiful precious Stones, amongst others with a Ruby valued at a hundred thousand crowns; in which is inchaft, by the Kings order, a Thorn of the Crown of the Son of God.

There is seen the Image of the same St. *Loüis* grav'd on a Ring, with these two letters S and L; that is to say, *Sigillum Ludovici*: because he made use of it to seal his Letters.

All the Kings have shewn themselves liberal to this Treasury; some Abbots of the Order have also given to it, particularly Abbot *Suger*: His two little Pots are not common, the one is of Rock-Christal, the other of Beril, cut with the point of a Diamond: His Chalice is made of a very fair oriental Agate.

In this Treasury are kept a great many Swords; that of *Charlemain*, that which St. *Loüis* brought with him at his first Voyage from the *Holy Land*, that of the *Pucelle of Orleans* *Joanne d'Arc*, and also the Sword of *Turpin*, who having been made Archbishop of *Rheims*,  
after-

afterwards bore Arms against the Infidels: There are seen there many other Pieces of Antiquity. So much for a Sample of this Treasury. He that desires to see more, may go to *St. Denis*: where a Religious man shews it every day at two of the clock in the afternoon. Those that cannot come to see it, may read a little Book in 12<sup>o</sup> entitul'd *Inventaire du Tresor de S. Denis*, where all the Pieces are briefly describ'd according to the Order of the eight Presses where they are shewn. This little Book is printed at *Paris* by *Pierre de Bost Rue S. Jacques*, at the signe of *St. Francis*, near *St. Severin*.

*The Tombs of the Kings of France.*

**D***Agobert* the First, eleventh King of *France*, and *St. Louis* the forty fourth, have their Tombs in the Quire of the Church; and many other Kings and Queens. In the common Vault of Rites repose *Henry the Fourth*, *Mary de Medicis* his Wife, *Louis the Thirteenth*, *Anne of Austria* his Spouse: The Duke of *Orleans* the Kings Uncle, *Madam de Montpensier* his first Wife, *Henriette-Marie* Queen of *England*, *Henriette-Anne* her Daughter the first Wife of *Monsieur* the Kings Brother, and others. The Monument of *Francis the First* is out of the Quire, on the side of the Cloister in a rais'd Monument. They count five Kings out of the



the Quire on the Gospel-side. *Marshal de Turenne* is in a Chappel near the high Altar. *Louis the 14th* has caus'd a Monument to be rais'd in his memory, and in acknowledgment of the great Services he did to *France*. After his death many Services and Funeral Prayers were said for him in the principal Churches of *Paris*. *Bertrand du Quesclin Sancerre*, a Gentleman of *Britany*, Constable of *France*, has his Tomb, for his Fidelity and Valour, amongst those of the Kings, by the order of *Charles the Fifth*, called the Wise. *Clouis* the first of the name, the fifth King of *France*, and *Clotilde* his Spouse, have their *Mausolea* at *Paris*, in the Abbey of *St. Genevieve*, in the Quire.

*Other famous places of Devotion and Pilgrimages greatly frequented in the Kingdom, and favour'd with the kindest Aspect of Heaven.*

**T**HE Church of *Nostre-Dame* at *Paris* in the *Isle of France*; that of the Abbey of *St. Genevieve*, and the Chappel of the *Hospital* of the *Holy Ghost*.

*Nostre-dame de Grace* near *Gallion* in the Diocess of *Roüen*.

*Nostre-Dame de Chartres* in *Beauisse*.

*Nostre-Dame de L'Epine* near *Chalons* in *Champagne*.

*Nostre-Dame de Liesse* in *Picardy*.

*Nostre-Dame de Bologne* on the Sea.

*Nostre-*

*Nostre-Dame de la Deliverance*, and Mount S. Michel in Normandy.

*Sainte-Reine* in Burgundy.

*Nostre-Dame d'Alizor* near Lyons.

*Nostre-Dame de Loisiere* and *la Chartreuse* of Grenoble in Dauphine.

*St. Maximin*, *Saint Baume*, and *St. Martha* in Provence.

*Nostre Dame de Rochefort* in Languedoc les Avignon.

*Nostre-Dame de Grau*, called *la Grenouillade*, at half a league from Agde.

*Nostre-Dame de Consolation*, half a league from Beziers, and *Nostre-Dame de Gignac* in the same Diocess.

*Nostre-Dame de Liviniere* in the Diocess of S. Pons of Tomiers.

*Nostre-Dame de Lorme*, and *Nostre-Dame d'Alen* in the Diocess of Montauban.

*Nostre-Dame de Ladreiche*, a league from Alby.

The *Hermitage* of *Nostre-Dame de Moinier* in the Territory of *Pompignan*, on the top of a high Mountain in the Diocess of Nismes.

*St. Sernin* at *Tolose*, where are the entire Relicks of many of the Apostles: *Nostre-Dame d'Alet*, and *Nostre-Dame de Roqueville*, three leagues off.

*Nostre-Dame de Garaizon* in the Diocess of Auch.

*Nostre-Dame de Verdelez* at *Cadillac* near Bourdeaux.

*Nostre-*

*Nostre-Dame de Nazareth* in Britany, three leagues from *Dinan*; and *Nostre-Dame de bonnes Nouvelles* at *Rennes*.

*Nostre-Dame d'Ardilliers* in the Diocess of *Angers* in *Anjou*.

*Nostre-Dame de Mibonnet*, a league from *Moulins*; in the Diocess of *Authun* in *Bourbonnois*.

*Nostre-Dame de Cléry* near *Orleans* on the *Loire*.

*Nostre-Dame du Puy*, *Nostre-Dame de Fridieire*, and *Nostre-Dame de Pitie* in *Auvergne*. This is without the Town of *Chaudefranches* on a sharp Rock: Abbot *Cholmerl* is the Founder.

*Nostre-Dame de Banelle*, and *Nostre-Dame de Sabar* are in the County of *Foix* in the Diocess of *Comminges*.

*Nostre-Dame de Quezac* in *Givodan*, near *St. Maur* the Abbey of *St. Bennet* in the Diocess of *Mande*.

*Nostre-Dame de Roquemadou*, and *Nostre-Dame de Liauron* in *Quercy* in the Diocess of *Cahors*.

*Nostre-Dame de Cignac* in the Diocess of *Rhodes*. The House of *Arpajou* has given it great Marks of its Devotion.

*Nostre-Dame d'Orient* in the Diocess of *Vabres*. These two places of Devotion are in *Rouergne*.

*Nostre-Dame du Calvaire* of *Betharan* in *Bearn*, in the Diocess of *Lascar*: *Messire Pierre de Marca* has said wonderful things of it, in a

Book entituled *Traité des Merveilles Operées en la Chappelle Noſtre-Dame du Calvaire en Betharan*. It was printed *An. 1646.* and *An. 1648.* the word *Betharan* ſignifies, according to the Language of the Country, a fine Branch ; and according to the Hebrew Tongue, the Houſe of the Sovereign and of the moſt High, or the Houſe of Greatneſs and Eminency.

In the Territory of the Tribe of *Gad* there was a Valley of this name ; which appears by the Book of *Joſhua*.

The Mountain *Betharan* has the figure of that of the true *Calvary* of *Jeruſalem* : Many Miracles have been there wrought.

If Miracles were wrought in the *Temples* of the Proteſtants, as in theſe holy places, they would make them ſerve as Seals to their Doctrine, and would make them ſound forth with a high voice that the Saviour of the World gives the power to them, as a moſt powerful and preſſing means to cauſe the truth of their Faith to be embrac'd ; and becauſe they have no Miracles, they laugh at them. To which I oppoſe, that the Jews and Pagans rejected thoſe of *Jeſus Chriſt*, and of the Apoſtles ; and with *St. Auſtin*, that Miracles have been the motives of innumerable converſions to Chriſtianity ; that Miracles are the Chains that hold us in the Catholick Church. Our ſtrayed Brethren chuſe rather to ſuffer themſelves to be bound by their own Imagination, and by the conſequences they draw

draw from the Scripture, according to their private spirits, and without having either of our most dear Chains, neither the antiquity, nor the number, nor the succession of Chairs, nor the Miracles, &c. which have continued in the *Roman Church* from Age to Age since the time of the Apostles. Let us return to our subject.

The Church of *Nostre-Dame* of *Ardilliers*, which is one of the chief suburbs of the Town of *Saumur*, is serv'd by the *Oratorian Fathers*.

*Saint Maximin* and *Saint Baume* by the *Dominicans*, as also *Nostre-Dame de Bonnes Nouvelles* at *Rennes*.

*Nostre-Dame de Rochefort* by the Religious *Benedictines*.

*Saint Reine*, by the *Cordeliers*.

*Nostre-Dame d'Orient*, by the *Capucins*.

*Nostre-Dame de Consolation de Bezieres*, by the Religious of *St. Francis of Paul*, vulgarly called *les Bons hommes*.

The others by *Canons* and *Secular Priests*.

*The twelve ancient General Governments of the Provinces were called together at Paris under Louis the Thirteenth, according to their rank and place in the States General, 1614.*

**T**HE Isle of *France*, *Burgundy*, *Normandy*, *Guienne*, *Britany*, *Champagne*, *Languedoc*, *Picardy*, *Daulphine*, *Provence*, *Lyonnois*, and *Orleanois*.



Of these twelve great Governments many others are made. *Lyonnois* comprehended formerly higher and lower *Auvergne*, and also *la Marche*, the higher and lower *Bourbonnois*, *Beaujolois*, and the Country of *Forrests*. *Orleanois* contain'd *Poitou*, *Anjou*, *Touraine*, *Loudunois*, the Town and Government of *Rochele Angoumois*, *le Maine*, *Berry*, *Pais Chartrain*, *le Perche*, *Nivernois*, and *Vandosmois*. *Xaintonge* was of the Government of *Guienne*.

*The Governours of the Provinces An. 1679.  
are these.*

**T**He Town, Provostship, and Vicounty of *Paris* has for Governour the *Duke of Crequy*, Peer of *France*, Commander of the Kings Orders, and first Gentleman of the Chamber to his Majesty. He was made choice of by the King to go to *Bavaria* to carry the Marriage-Presents to *Madam the Dolphiness*, Anno 1680.

The *Duke d'Estrées*, Peer of *France*, is Governour of the *Isle of France*, *Soissonnois*, *Laonnois*, *Beauvoisis*, &c.

The *Prince of Condé*, Lord Steward of the Kings Household, has the government of *Burgundy* and of *la Bresse*; the *Duke d'Enguien* has the survivourship of his Father.

The *Duke de Montauzier*, Peer of *France* and Commander of the Kings Orders, has *Normandy*:

dy: he was Governour of *Monseigneur* the *Dolphin*.

The *Duke de Roquelaure*, *Guienne*.

The *Duke de Chaune*, *Britany*.

*Marshal Duke de Vivonne* of *Montmart*, *Champagne* and *Brie*.

The *Duke of Verneuil*, *Languedoc*: he succeeds *Arnand de Bourbon* Prince of *Conti*, whose Piety is crown'd in the Cœlestial Court: he died at *Pezenas* An. 1666. the 21 day of *February*, and his body was carried into the house of the *Carthusians* of *Villeneuve* in *Avignon*. This Prince compos'd two Books, one is entituled *Devoirs des Grands*, and the other, *Memoires du Prince de Conti*; the former contains very excellent Instructions.

The *Duke d'Elbeuf* is Governour of *Picardy*.

The *Duke les Diguieres* of *Dauphiné*.

The *Duke de Vandôme* of *Provence*. *Marshal de Grignan* is sole Lieutenant-General of this Province: he has also been Lieutenant-General of *Languedoc*.

The *Duke de Villeroy*, Son of the *Marshal* of this name, is Governour of *Lyonnois*, *Forests*, and *Beaujolois*.

The *Marquess d'Alluye* of *Orleannois*, *Blefois*, *Dunois*, and the Country of *Sologne*, *Chartrain*, and *Vandômois*.

*Auvergne* has for Governour the *Duke de Boüillon* high Chamberlain.

Higher and lower *la Marche*, the *Marquess de S. Germain Beaupré*.

*Limosin*, the *Count d'Auvergne*.

*Bourbonnois*, the *Marquess de la Valiere*.

*Berry*, the *Prince of Marillac*. *Francois de la Rochefoucaud* Duke of *Rochequion*, Groom of the Stole, and Chief Master of the Game of *France*, Son of the *Prince of Marillac*, and Grand-child of the Duke of *Rocheboucaut*, married *An. 1679.* in the Church of *S. Roch* of *Paris*, *Madeleine la Tellier* Daughter of the *Marquess de Lionnois*, Minister and Secretary of State, and Grand-child of *Messire Michel le Tellier* Chancellour of *France*.

*Anjou* has for Governour *Count d'Armagnac*, the Kings Master of the Horse.

*Touraine*, the *Marquess de Dangeau*.

*Le Maine*, *Laval*, and *le Perche*, the *Marquess de Fervaques*.

*Poitou* the upper and lower, the Duke of *Vieville*.

*Xaintonge* and *Angoumois*, the Duke *de Crussol*.

The Country of *Aunis* and *Broüage*, the Duke *de Navailles*.

*Nivernois*, the Duke of *Nevers*.

The Country of *Foix*, the *Marquess de Mirepoix*.

*Navarre* and *Bearn*, Duke *Anthony-Charles de Grammont*, Sovereign of *Bidache*: his Father, Duke and Earl, Marthal of *France*, Knight of the Kings Orders, died at *Bayonne* the 83 year of his age, the 11th of July 1678.

*Conquer'd Countries.*

**T**He upper and lower *Alsatia* have for Governours the Duke *de Mazarin*, Duke of *Mielleraye* and *Mayenne*, Peer of *France*, and particular Governour of the Towns, Citadels, and Castles of *Brisac*, *la Fere*, *Vitre*, *Vincennes*, *Port-Loüis*, and other places.

*Lorrain*, the Marshal *de Creguy*.

The Town and Citadel of *Metz* and *Vic*, the Marshal Duke *de la Ferte-Seneterre*.

*Toul*, the Count *de Pas de Feuquieres*.

The Duke *de Noailles* Peer of *France*, Captain of the first Company of the Life guard, is Governour of *Roussillon*, and Lieutenant-General in upper *Auvergne*.

The Duke and Marshal *de Duras*, Knight of the Order of the Holy Ghost, has the Government of *Franche Comté*.

Marshal *d Humieres* is Governour and Lieutenant-General of *Flanders*, and particular Governour of *Lille*.

Count *de Montbron*, Governour of *Arras*, and Lieutenant-General in the Country of *Artois*.

These Provinces have Lieutenant-Generals, some more, some fewer. The particular Governours of Towns, Citadels, and other places, are in a very great number.

*The Fertility of France.*

**I**Ts Provinces are worth Kingdoms : it's in *France* where we see the level Fields fertile in all sorts of Grain, the Hills cover'd with Vines, pleasant Meadows, beautiful Forrests, fair Olive-trees and Orange-trees, and all sorts of Fruits. It may be said, that this is the Land whereof the *Scripture* speaks, which flows with Milk and Honey ; which includes within it all that is necessary for life, without having recourse to strangers, who stand in need of its Corn and famous Wines. Salt and Iron are there common. Mines of Gold and Silver might be discover'd there, if men would go to the charge. If *Egypt* glories in its Fertility and Fruits, *Italy* in its beautiful Gardens, *England* in its fair Parks, *Poland* in its vast Meadows ; *France* possesses all these advantages in an eminent degree. Its Sea-coasts have secure Harbours, and Ports full of all sorts of Merchandise ; and its Rivers are navigable. If it does not bring forth Cloves, Nutmegs, and Cinnamon as the *Molucca Islands*, Ginger and Pepper as *Calecut*, Perfumes as *Arabia*, Diamonds as the Isle of *Ceilan*, Emeralds as *China*, Rubies as *Peru*, Topases and Pearls as *India* ; it has men able to conquer all this, and do not fail to do it. An Historiographer of *Brandenburg* relates in his Researches, that on consideration of the  
power



power of this Monarch, an Emperour of the West call'd *Maximilian*, said once by way of discourse, that if it were possible and just to wish it, he would that he had three Children, whereof the eldest should be *God*, the second King of *France*, and the third *Emperour*.

*The Channel of Languedoc.*

**T**Here has been made of late years in this Province a great Channel for the communication of the Mediterranean Sea with the Ocean, by joyning the River *Aude*, which enters into the Mediterranean Sea, to the River *Garone* which discharges it self into the Ocean by the means of many Rivers whose waters are kept with Sluces in this great Channel, capable of conveying Barks for transporting Merchandise and other things from the Town of *Narbonne* to that of *Tolose*, and thence to *Bordeaux*.

The designe of this great Work was projected by *Henry the Fourth*, examin'd and approv'd by *Loüis the 13th* and put in execution by *Loüis the Fourteenth*, to whom we must give the glory. This incomparable Monarch for this effect made use of the conduct of *Sieur Paul de Riquet*, Native of *Beziers*, and Baron of *Bonerepos*.

This Channel is about thirty five leagues in length from *Cape Sette*, which is four leagues from *Montpellier*, to *Tolose*. K 4 The

The *Rigole* which contains the Waters of the Mountain *Moire* to the point where the Waters part called *Nauroufe*, contains five leagues. The place where the Waters part, or the *Reserver*, is as large as the *Place Royal* at *Paris*. The Waters are kept by two strong and thick Walls, in which are great Cocks that are open'd with wickets to give a passage to the great Cestern made of an octangular figure.

Pursuant to this Enterprize there are made ten Bridges, thirty five Mills, and a hundred and fourteen Sluces.

The new Port made under *Cape Sette*, is situate in the Diocess of *Agde*; two *Moles* will encompass it, which issue from the firm Land, viz. the *Isthmus* which separates the Pond *Tau* from the Mediterranean Sea.

Though the performance of this Master-piece has seem'd impossible to many persons, it will be perfected in much less time than the new Discovery of the North-East-passage to *China* and *Japan* by the *Hollanders*, who have been about it above eight hundred years. This passage is betwixt *Spitzberg* and *Nova Zembla*.

*Julius Cæsar*, *Caligula*, and *Nero* undertook to cut the *Isthmus* of *Corinth*, and to make navigable *Morea* or *Peloponnesus*, by the communication of the *Ægean* and *Ionian* Seas: Their design came to nothing.

to increase the Commerce of the Ocean,  
Me?

*Mediterranean* and *Caspian* Seas, it was formerly propos'd at the Court of the Great Duke of *Muscovy* to joyn these great Rivers together, the *Volge*, the *Duinus*, and the *Don*, for the communication of the chief Seas of our Continent. This designe also fail'd of success; but this here will not prove abortive: and though nine or ten years have been employ'd already to do what is done, we must make use of the Proverb, *Sat citò, si sat benè*; Things are soon enough done, that are well done. The Mother of *Hercules* was a whole night in bringing him forth.

They go of late conveniently from *Castellandary* so far as *Tolose*, which are two Towns distant from each other ten leagues of *Province*, which equal twenty of the *Isle of France*. When we go by land, at *Bastide* we begin to find the great Channel of the communication of the two Seas. This Work has not been carried on without interruption. This joyning of the two Seas will serve moreover for the conveniency of conveying the Merchandise of the *Levant*, and of all the *Mediterranean* into the Ocean, not to run a risk with them by the Strait, nor expose them to the pyracies of those of *Algiers* and other Towns of *Barbary*.

The *Sieur de Riquet*, who drew the designe of the Channel for the two Seas, and who has always had the direction of it, died the first of *October* 1680. in his house of *Frescati* at *Tolose*.

He

He has rendred himself famous by his Enterprize, which no man before him had the courage to undertake, nor the genius to carry on : He so far advanc'd it, that we may say he died in accomplishing it, and that the little he has left to do, is but to leave to his two Sons (whereof the one is Master of Requests, the other Captain of the Guards) the honour to consummate it. It is not doubted but the Channel will be navigable and in its entire perfection before the end of the year 1681.

*The chief Towns after Paris, are*

**R**oüen, Tolose, Narbonne, Orleans, Bourdeaux, Arles, Aix, Marseilles, Toulon, Rochelle, Poitiers, Xantes, Limoges, Amiens, Abbeville, Rheims, Sedan, Troyes, Caën, Chartres, Tours, Montpellier, Nismes, Beziers, Montauban, Carcassonne, Bourges, Angers, Rennes, Nantes, Cahors, Tulles, Auches, Castres, Dijon, Grenoble, Vienne, Valens, Mans, Perigueux, Bergerac, Agen, Moulins in Bourbonnois, Clermont in Auvergne, and le Puy in Velay, and many others. There is no Town in the whole Kingdom more subject to Thunder than that of Puy.

*The most considerable Maritime Towns are*

**M**arseilles, Toulon, Rochelle, St. Malo, Brest, Havre de Grace, Dieppe, Calais, Bayonne, St.

*St. Valery, Dunkerke, Gravelin*; the Burrough of *Rochefort* became a Town by reason of its Port: it will be made one day the place of embarking for the *East Indies*; it's a great *Arsenal* for the Sea. The Gallies are at *Marseilles*: *Broûage, Honfleur, Cherbourg, and Grandville*, are likewise Maritime Towns.

A Traveller speaking of Towns, said, that he observ'd three things in *France*, a World, a Town, and a Village; *Paris* is the World, *Orleans* the Town for its scituation and uniformity, *Poitiers* the Village by reason of the great number of Gardens, Fields, Meadows, and Vineyards that are within its precincts. *Abbeville* seems one of the greatest of the Kingdom, by reason of the great Ponds and large Gardens that are within it.

*Chastelleraud, Thôüars, Niort, Fontenay-le-Comte, Saint Maixant, Lusignan, Partenay, la Roche-sur-Tou, Champigny, la Ganache*, and others, are Towns of *Poitou*. *Poitiers* is the Capital, as *Xantes* is of *Xaintonge*.

*Alez, Anduze, Ganges, Sumene, and Vigan*, are those of *Sevenes*.

*Sauve, Saint Hippolite de la Planquette, S. Jean de Gardonnenque, la Salle de St. Pierre, Varelangué, and Saint Etienne de Valfrancesque* in *Sevenes*, are as good as little Towns.

Those of *Givodan* are *Mande, Marvege, Canourgue, Florac, Quiesac, St. Chely, and Chanac*, which is the ordinary place of residence of the Bishops



Bishops of *Mande*. *Messire Sylvestre de Marfil-lac* caus'd the Castle to be fortified. I saw there in his time Arms for five hundred men. This Prelate contributed to the reducement of *Rochelle*. *Meyrvueich* and *Barre* are two Towns in the Neighbourhood.

The Capuchins have in that Country three houses establisht for the Mission; one is at *Sauve*, the other at *Vigan*, and the third at *Florac*: We cannot say of their Churches or Chapels that they are too beautiful, which a Father, General of their Order, said in the course of his Visitation of that of *Riom* in *Auvergne*, when complaining of the Guardian, who had made it stately by what he built, he spake in these terms: *Iste Pater concavit Regulam sancti Francisci Patris nostri.*

*Viviers*, *Vans*, *Aubenas*, *Tournon*, *Annonai*, *Privas*, *Villeneuve-le-Berg*, *Pradeles*, and *le Pouzin*, are of *Vivaraïs*.

*Le Puy*, *Saint Paulian*, *Mounistrol*, *Crapone*, are in *Velay*.

In the conquered Countries these are considerable.

In *Flanders*, *Dunkerke*, *Gravelin*, *Hesdin*, *Bapaume*, *Arras*, *Tournay*, *Courtray*, *Lisle*, *Doñay*, *Condé*, *Bouchain*, *Aire*, *Valenciennes*, *Cambray*, *S. Omer*, *Gand*, *Ipres*, and many others. These three last places were conquer'd in the beginning of the year 1677. *Maestrich* was surrendered to the *Hollanders* by the Treaty of Peace concluded

cluded at *Nimeguen* the tenth of *Aug.* 1679.

*Dunkerke* was taken by the Prince of *Condé*, then Duke *d'Enguien*, *An.* 1646. and by Marshal *Turenne*, *An.* 1658. It was for some time in the possession of the *English*, because they provided a Naval Army, and much contributed to the taking of it and of some other places; and therefore five millions were given to his *Britanick Majesty* for resigning this Town to the Dominion of the *French*.

Before *Arras* was in the possession of *France*, there was seen in imboist work over one of its gates, a *Cat* pursuing *Rats*, with this Inscription :

*Les Francois prendront Arras,  
Lors que ce Chat prendra ces Rats.*

*The French will take Arras  
When this Cat takes these Rats.*

At present there is onely the letter *p* of the verb *prendront* taken away, the word *rendront* remaining, which signifies Restore. There is seen in the Cathedral Church a fair and antient Library.

In *Alsatia* the chief conquer'd Towns are *Brisac*, *Colmar*, *Haguenau*, *Schelestad* : *Philipsbourg* was retaken by the Imperialists the 17th of *September* 1676. with an honourable Capitulation. Our French-men took in its place *Fri-  
bourg*

*bourg* in *Brisgaw*. *Philipsbourg* has been under the dominion of *France* thirty two years.

In *Lorrain* the most remarkable are *Nancy*, *Metz*, *Toul*, and *Verdun*.

In *Franche-Comte*, *Bezancon*, *Dole*, *Greze*, and *Salins*.

In *Roussillon*, *Perpignan*, *Colioures*, *Salses*, *Cagnet*; the Episcopal See was at *Elné*. *Du Chesne*, *Father Boussingaut*, and *A. Jovin de Rochefort*, have given a particular description almost of all the Towns: There has been printed lately in *Holland* a Book intituled *Theatrum Urbium*.

#### Rivers.

**F***rance*, as another terrestrial Paradise, has four beautiful Rivers, viz. the *Rhone*, the *Loire*, the *Seine*, and the *Garonne*. An Author calls them the four Royal Rivers.

The *Rhone* takes its rise at the foot of the Mountain *St. Godard*; it comes from the Alps of upper *Valois*, and is not far from the *Rhine* and *Danubius*. The *Germans* call it *Rhoden*, from an ancient Town called *Rhodays*. Some count it as one of the three greatest Rivers of *Europe*. It runs through the Lake of *Geneva*, passes at *Lyons*, *Vienne*, *Tournon*, *Valence*, at *St. Esprit*, *Avignon*, *Tarascon*, *Beaucaire*, and *Arles*. The *Saone*, the *Doux*, the *Lizaire*, the *Gardan*, the *Durance*, and other Rivers, enter into it.

The *Loire* takes its origine at the foot of  
Mount

*Mount Gerbier* of *Jou* in the Parish of *S. Martial* of the Diocess of *Viviers*; it is call'd by this name from a Country-house near its source called *Loire*, which is in the Parish of *St. Eulalie* of the same Diocess, five leagues from the Town of *Pardeles* in *Vivarez*, and six from that of *du Puy* in *Velay*. It casts forth water at its rise as big as a mans thigh. *Mount Gerbier* is so call'd because it has the figure of a *Gerbier*, that is, a stack of Corn. Those are in an errour who affirm the origine of the *Loire* to be in *Sevenes*, because *Sevenes* is not *Vivarez*, though contiguous to it; neither is *Vivarez*, *Sevenes*, or *Velay*. These three Regions are entirely distinct, and are as it were little Provinces that are incorporated in that of *Languedoc*. The *Loire* passes at *Roanne*, *Nevers*, *la Charité*, *Gien*, *Gergeau*, *Orleans*, *Blois*, *Amboise*, *Tours*, *Saumur*, *Nantes*, and at the Bridge of *Cé*. This River is the longest of the Kingdom; it carries Vessels about a hundred and sixty leagues from *Roanne*, as far as *Nantes*, or to *Brevian*. If it be not very deep, it is large and very full of Sand, wherefore Vessels often run a-ground there. It passes through the midst of the Kingdom, and divides it almost into two equal parts. The source of this and of *Alliers* are near each other. *Alliers*, *le Cher*, *Auron*, *Lindre*, the *Saudre*, the *Huine*, the *Loire*, the *Sarthe*, the *Mayenne*, the *Vienne*, the *Clein*, and other Rivers, discharge themselves into this River, which has its beginning and end in *France*.

The

The *Seine* comes from the Mountain *Vogesus* in the Dutchy of *Burgundy*. *S. Seine* gave it its name, it being the nearest place of note to its source. This River passes at *Chatillon*, *Nogent*, *Montereau*, *Melun*, *Corbeil*, *Paris*, *Mantes*, *Vernon*, *Roëen*, and at *Pont de Larche*. Its Rivers are the *Marne*, *Tonne*, the *Oyse*, the *Ayne*, the *Eure*, and others. The *Ayne* enters into the *Oyse*; the River call'd the *Loire* passes at *Montargis*, and receives the Channel of *Briare*, for the communication of the *Loin* and the *Seine* for *Paris*. This Channel was made under *Henry the Fourth*.

The *Garonne* issues from the *Pyrenean Mountains* near a place call'd *Gadeloup*: Its source is affirm'd to be in the little Valley of *Aran*. It passes at *Tolose*, at *Moissac*, *Agen*, *Marmande*, *Cadillac*, and at *Bordeaux*. Its Rivers are the *Taru*, the *Lot*, and the *Pordogne*.

*The Epithetes of these four Rivers are*

**R** *Hodanus rapidus*, *Ligoris latus*, *Sequanus profundus*, *Garumna obliquus*: *Rhone* the rapid, *Loire* the large, *Seine* the profound, *Garonne* the oblique, because it wrests in and out. The Poets call the *Rhone*, by reason of its rapidity, the hasty, the swift, the precipitate.

*The*



*The principal small Rivers are*

**T**He *Charente*, the *Somme*, the *Saonne*, *Al-liers*, the *Tarn*, the *Lot*, the *Dordogne*.

The *Somme* is famous in *Picardy*; it begins by a Saint and ends by another, which are *S. Quentin* and *S. Valery*. *Han*, *Peronne*, *Amiens*, and *Abbeville* are water'd with it.

The *Charente* passes through *Angoumois* and *Xaintonge*; waters the Towns of *Angoulesm* and and *Xaintes*.

The *Saône* coasts along *Burgundy*, passes at *Châlon* and *Mascon*, and goes to *Lyons*. Its source is near *Lorrain*: Its Waters are stagnating and dull. The Poets have call'd it the Tardy, the Slow, the Sluggish.

*Bouche*, *Larroux*, and others, are of *Burgundy*.

*Allier* waters *Bourbonnois*, and goes to *Mou-lins*.

The *Tar* crosses *Rovergne* and *Albigeois*, passes at *Millain*, *Albi*, and at *Montaubon*.

The *Auveiron* renders its Waters at *Rhodes*, the *Agout* at *Castres*, *Puilaurens*, and *Lavoir*; the *Lot* at *Cahors* divides *Quercy* and *Agenois*.

The *Dordogne* waters *Limosin* and *Perigord*; its source is at the foot of Mount *Or* in *Auvergne*; it passes at *Bretenoux*, *Sarlac*, *Bergerac*, *Sainte Foy*, and at *Libourne*: It's the fullest of Fish of any in the Kingdom, and particularly fertile in *Salmons*.

L

The

The *Gave* and the *Gave* water *Bearn*.

The *Vilaine* and others, *Britany* *Aremorick*.  
*Vien* and *Tarion*, *Limofin*.

The *Dour* in *Gasconne* passes at *Tarbes*, *Aire*,  
*Dax*, and at *Bayonne*: the *Bidouze* enters into  
the *Dour*.

The *Vienne*, the *Chein*, and the *Vouzelles*, are  
in *Poitou*.

The *Auron*, the *Cber*, and the *Indre*, in *Berry*.

The *Orbe*, the *Brille*, and *Drome*, in *Norman-*  
*dy*.

The *Sarthe*, the *Huine*, and others, in *le*  
*Maine*.

The *Loir*, the *Dive*, and others, in *Anjou*.

The *Eure*, in *Beauſſe*.

The *Doux*, which was once bitter, in *Franche*  
*Comté*.

The *Marne* and the *Vesle*, in *Champagne*.

The *Iſaire* and the *Drac*, in *Daulphine*. The  
*Izaire* riſes in *Savoy*, paſſes at *Grenoble*, enters  
with the *Drac* into the *Rhône* near *Valence*, and  
not at *Vienne*, as an Author has written. If  
he never was at *Valence*, he ought to have had  
a good Geographical Map, which would have  
kept him from committing this oversight. To  
the *Izaire* has been given the name of *Serpent*,  
becauſe it tears and wreſts very much. It's by  
way of alluſion that it's ſaid, *Draco & Serpens*  
*evertunt Gratianopolin*: Thoſe are two ſcurvy  
Rivers very rapid. Some years ſince the *Serpent*  
overthrew the Stone-bridge of *Grenoble*, which  
has ſince been rebuilt. The

The *Durance* and the *Varthe* are in *Provence*; the first waters *Sisteron* and *Cavaillon*: it's very rapid and apt to do mischief, being of the nature of certain persons, full of gall and bitterness. Fish cannot live in it. The *Varthe* is pronounc'd the *Val*. The *Ardeche* and the *Cetze* water *Vivarez*.

The *Aude* and the *Erant* are in *Languedock*; the first passes at *Aleth* and at *Carassome*: An arm of this River waters *Narbonne* by a great Channel which divides it into two parts. The *Erant* breeds a great number of Trouts, descends from *Sevenes*, joyns it self to the River *Are*, passes at *Ganges*, at *la Roque*, at *S. Basil*, and goes to *Agde*.

One of the *Barons de la Roque* has preserv'd the Catholick Religion in his place of residency, which is very strongly seated, and which has been the Sanctuary of the Catholicks of the Country in the times of the Wars of Religion. It is known by tradition that *Beza* being come thither from *Ganges* to preach his new Doctrine, he was expelled by that Lord. The Lady of the place was seduc'd before, and the Inhabitants passionately desir'd to hear him preach, because it had been represented to them that he preacht nought but the pure Word of God, and the Reformation of the Age, and that he was an extraordinary Preacher. *Beza* was already got into the Church *de la Madelein*, when the Baron came from his Castle accompanied with his

Domesticks, and with Partisans and Halberds.

This River *Erant*, before it reaches *Ganges*, coasts along by the *Baronny* of *Sumene*. The present Baron, formerly one of the Kings Counsellours in his Court of Accounts, Tributes and Finances of *Montpellier*, has a very fair Castle at *Roger* by *le Cause* against the Mountain *Espéron*, where there are Simples of a very great vertue: The Physitians of *Montpellier* go ordinarily there every year a simpling; a man is perfumed when he passes through its Meadows all deckt with Flowers. There has been found there sometime an Herb which pulls off Horses shoes, and which creates hunger in persons that tread on it. The ancient Castle of *Roger*, during the Wars of Religion, was a place of Refuge for the Catholicks thereabout: The Pretenders to Religion laid a heavie hand on it by demolishing a part of it two several times.

If we nam'd in *Bearn* the *Gave*, and the *Gave*, it's because there are two of them; we may also say the *Gandon* and the *Gandon* in *Sevenes* and in *Languedoc*, compos'd of many Streams and Rivers: One passes at *St. Jean de Gardonnenque*, at *Mialet*, and at *Auduze*. The Marquise of this Town is in the ancient House of *Aire-Bandouze*, and has given the Church three or four Bishops; the Town has also given some: they are found all nam'd in the Book intituled *Gallia Christiana*. The present Marquess commands a Regiment bearing his name. The Ba-

Barony of *Ganges*, which is not far from *Auduze*, is made a Marquisate of late years in the House of *Tude*: Its Marquesses have had Regiments, and some particular Governments. The *Chevalier de Ganges* was chosen to command the Regiment which the Estates of *Languedoc* granted the King *An. 1677*.

The other *Gandon* passes at *Alez*, a pleasant Town for its fair and vast Meadow-ground: We see there yet some Reliques of the most beautiful Garden which the Constable *Montmorency* caus'd to be made there. This *Gandon* passes before the ancient Castle of *S. Martin de la Fare*. The Family of this Marquess is originally of *lower Languedoc*, the Frontier of *Servenes*, near *Alez*. It's an Illustrious and ancient House, of which the late high and mighty Lord *Messire Jacques de la Fare*, Marquess *de la Fare*, Vicount *de Montclar*, Baron *de la Salle*, Lord of *Bastide*, *S. Martin*, *Soudorgne*, *Paupidor*, and other places, has had many Children.

He married the Daughter of *Comte de Luffan*, from which Marriage are issued nine Sons and four Daughters. Of the males there are eight who long time serv'd his Majesty in his Armies, and have had considerable Employments.

Let us make an end our *Gardons*: they descend from *Servenes*, and meet under the Village *Ners*, three or four leagues from *Nismes*, and pass under the famous *Pont du Gard* to go find the impetuous *Rhône*.



*Pont du Gard.*

**F***r*ance is oblig'd to the *Romans* for having built for it on two Mountains this famous *Bridge*, which contains three the one on the other. The building is of Free-stone, of a surprising breadth and length: the stones are without Lime-mortar, or ought else to bind them. The highest Bridge was built to uphold an *Aqueduct* for conveying waters to *Nismes* for its embellishment, and for a perpetual memory. Some persons think that it was in order to make some Sea-fights, alledging that *Nismes* did not want water for its ordinary use.

The first Bridge contains six Arches, the second eleven, the third thirty six: The first is a hundred and fifty paces in length, the second two hundred seventy five, and the third three hundred.

They say that that person has not seen *Pont du Gard*, who has not seen the *Hare*, because the figure of it is seen there in Relief on the second Bridge against the top of the Pillar of the third Arch.

*Louis* the Thirteenth, and *Loüis* the Fourteenth, Kings of *France*, went to see this curious Piece of Roman Antiquity, when they were in *Languedoc*.

This Bridge was call'd *Pont du Gard* because it is situated on the River *Gardon*, and retains its name even to this present time. The

The Marquess of *S. Privat*, Baron of *Fournez*, and Lord of other places, has a Castle by the side of the Bridge, and resides there ordinarily when he is in his dominions. *Cardinal de Richelieu* and *Cardinal Mazarin* have lodged there. This ancient House has always been well allyed, and with the chief of *Daulphiné*.

These great Springs of Water that boil forth, the Fountain of *Vigan* and of *Sauve* in *Sevenes*, and that of *Nan* in *Rouergue*, which equal Rivers, deserve to be mentioned with that of *Nismes* at the foot of *Tournemagne*, adorn'd with a great Cestern, and which drives six or seven Mills. The Fountain of *Vaucluse* is likewise famous.

If that of *Nismes* be considerable for the opening of a Rock whence issues a great Spring of very clear water, the bottom of which is not to be perceiv'd ; Its *Amphitheater* there is remarkable for its great and large Stones. A modern Author has committed on this subject a great *Anacronism*, or a supposition of a time far distant from another, when he said that these Stones clove asunder at the death of *Jesus Christ*, not considering that the *Amphitheater* was not then in being, and that it was not built till a long time afterwards. It is thought that it was begun under the Emperour *Adrian*, and ended under *Antonius Pius* Native of *Nismes*, a long time after the Ascension of the Son of God. The same Author did not also observe

that the *Goths*, Enemies of the Works of the *Romans*, put fire to this *Amphitheater*, which has caus'd the cleaving and blackness. You may see what is writ thereon by the ancient Counsellor *Quiran* of *Nismes*, he is the last who has spoken of it.

The square House which serv'd for the *Prætorium*, or the place where Justice was administered, and the Temple of *Diana*, are moreover ancient Monuments of this Town, formerly a Colony of the *Remans*.

*Arles* and *Xaintes* have also *Amphitheaters*, where many sports were celebrated, and where men were made to fight with wild Beasts.

If the Fountains, of which I spake even now, are publicly known, those of *Main* and *Monfrin* in *bas Languedoc*, of *Vic* in *Auvergne* at the foot of a Mountain, of *Vals* in *Vivarez*, and at *Fonsanche* half a league above *Sauve*, are extremely frequented for their Medicinal and Purgative vertue : they are as good as those of the *Spaw* and of *Ems* in *Germany*.

The goodness of the Fountain of *Vic* was discover'd by a Cow, which being the leanest of the Herd, became the fairest and fattest, because she alone drank of that water. Amongst the Medicinal Fountains of *Vals*, we see four that issue from the same Rock, and pass through divers Minerals, producing different effects. That of *Fonsanche* ebbs and flows ; men drink at one place there, and bathe at another : the  
Mud

Mud of this Fountain is good against sore Eyes. The Waters of *Camarez* in *Roüergne* are also esteemed. A value also is set on the Waters of *Sainte Reine* in *Burgundy*, and on those of *Forges*. The Baths of *Baleruc* four leagues from *Montpellier*, those of *Bagnols* in *Givodan*, those of *Moulins Alchambaut* in *Bourbonnois*, and of *Barege* at the *Pyreneans*, are singular, they strengthen, comfort, and cure many infirm persons. There is seen in the season a great concourse of people.

In the year of the World 2218. *Ana* the Son of *Sebeon* Prince of *Seir*, found first of all Springs of hot Water: he is the Inventor of *Hot Baths*, according as *Torniel* and the greatest part of the Interpreters of Scripture, affirm.

*A Catalogue of the Archbishopricks of France, and the Suffragan Bishopricks: containing the number and the name of the first and last Bishop of each Diocese, to the year 1680.*

*The Archbishoprick of Rheims.*

**R**heims has had ninety four Bishops and Archbishops, from *S. Sixtus* to *Messire Charles-Maurice le Tellier*, first Ecclesiastical Duke and Peer of *France*, Legat of course to the *Holy See*, and Primate of the *Belgick Gauls*, Doctor of the House and Society of *Sorbon*, and Great Master of the Kings Chappel of Music,

He

He succeeds *Cardinal Antony Barbarin*, whose Epitaph, which denotes a profound Humility, is coucht in these terms, by the order of his late Eminency ; *Hic jacet pulvis, cinis & nihil.*

The Archbishop of *Rheims*, at the Royal Consecration and Coronation, Anoints and Crowns the King.

Its Suffragans are eight, *Amiens, Beauvais, Boulogne, Châlons on Marne, Laon, Noyon, Senlis, and Soissons.* *Cambray* and *Tournay* belong'd formerly to the Archbishoprick of *Rheims*; wherefore the Archbishops of *Rheims* signified their Protestation against the erection of the Archbishoprick of *Cambray*. Messire *Charles le Tellier* caus'd his to be signified to Messire *Christopher de Brias*. An. 1679. in the month of *June*, the King gave in his Council to the Archbishop, Duke of *Rheims*, a place of Counsellor of State in Ordinary, who seats himself as first Duke and Peer above the Dean of the Council, immediately after the Chancellor of *France*.

*Amiens* has had seventy six Bishops from St. *Firmin* to Messire *Francois Faure* : he was Preacher in Ordinary to the late Queen Mother *Ann of Austria*.

*Beauvais* eighty nine from St. *Lucien* to Messire *Toussaint Fourbin de Janson*, Count and Peer of *France*, and *Vidame* of *Gerbroy*. This Prelate carries the Mantle Royal at the Kings  
Con-



Consecration and Coronation. He was Bishop of *Dignes*, and afterward of *Marseilles*, and a long time Embassadour in *Poland*: I speak of it in the Tract of the *Sarmathians*; he was propos'd by the Pope in his Consistory for the Bishoprick of *Beauvais*, though he had not been precogniz'd, because a Precognition is not necessary when his Holiness proposes a Subject. The Cardinals with a common voice gave him *gratis* a half of the Bulls. The 27th of *November* 1679. he was received in the Grand Chamber of the Parliament with the usual Ceremonies, and took there his place betwixt the Bishop, Duke of *Langres*, and the Bishop Count *de Noyon*, in the presence of the Duke *d'Enguien*, of the Prince of *Conti*, of the Prince *de la Roche-sur-Ton*, and of seventeen Dukes and Peers, whereof three were Ecclesiasticks. He gave afterward a Dinner to the Princes of the Bloud, and to the Dukes and Peers.

*Boulogne* has had fixty six Bishops, comprizing those of *Teroüanne* to Messire *Nicolas Lavocat Billard* sixth Bishop of *Boulogne*, formerly Canon of the Church of *Paris*. The first Prelate of *Teroüanne* was call'd *Antimondus* or *Aumondus*; the first of *Boulogne*, *Antoine de Crequy*. Three Bishopricks have been made of that of *Teroüanne*; that of *Boulogne*, that of *St. Omer*, and that of *Ypres*.

*Châlons* eighty nine from *St. Mamet* to Messire *Loüis-Antoine de Noailles* Count and Peer of

of *France*: He carries the Ring at the Consecration and Coronation of his Majesty.

*Laon* seventy seven from *St. Genebaud* or *Geneba!* to Cardinal *Cæsar d'Estrées* Duke and Peer of *France*; he carries the holy Vial at the Kings Consecration and Coronation. This Eminency holds his Hat from the Crown of *Portugal*, whereof he is Protector. His most Christian Majesty gave him *An. 1679.* the Abbey of *St. Claude* in *Franche-Comte*, vacant by the death of *Dom John* of *Austria*.

*Noyon* ninty two from *Hilary* to Messire *Francois de Clairmont de Tonnere*, Count and Peer of *France*: He carries the Waist-belt at the Kings Coronation.

*Senlis* eighty nine from *St. Regulus* to Messire *Denis Sanguin*.

*Soissons* eighty one from *St. Sixtus* to Messire *Charles Bourlon*.

### *The Archbishoprick of Narbonne.*

**N** *Arbonne* seventy one both Bishops and Archbishops, from *St. Paul* the Proconsul to Cardinal *Pierre de Bonzi* the Queens Grand Almoner, formerly Embassadour of *France* at *Venice*, in *Poland*, and *Spain*. He was Bishop of *Beziers*, sometime afterward Archbishop of *Tolose*, and for some great good is made Archbishop of *Norbanne*; which of course constitutes him President of the Estates of *Languedoc*,

*doc*, who look upon him as their Protector, and the King considers him at the same time as a faithful Support of his Authority. His promotion to the Cardinalship happen'd the 22d. of *February* 1672. and his late great Uncle *Jean de Bonzi* who was grand Almoner of Queen *Marie de Medicis*, was made Cardinal at the nomination of *France*, and this by that of *Poland*. His Embassies have gain'd him very great lights.

The Suffragans of *Narbonne* are *Agde*, *Aleth*, *Beziers*, *Carcassonne*, *Lodeve*, *Montpellier*, *Nismes*, *S. Pons de Tomires*, and *Uzez*.

*Agde* sixty five Bishops from *Beticus* to Messire *Loüis Foucquet*, Lord and Count of the Town of *Agde*. Heaven makes known to this Prelate by experience, that the Felicities of the Earth are mixt with bitterness.

*Aleth* twenty one from *St. Bartholmew* to Messire *Loüis Alphonse de Valbelle*. He succeeds *Nicholas Pavilion*, who wisht that Superiours were infallible in their Sentiments, impeccable in their Conduct, and far from all surprize.

*Beziers* seventy two from *St. Afrodifius* to Messire *Armand Jean de Rotondis de Biscara*. This Prelate pass'd from the Bishoprick of *Dignes* to that of *Lodeve*, and from *Lodeve* to *Beziers*. He is arrived from degree to degree to one of the most considerable of *Languedoc* by his merit, and by the services which himself  
and

and his have rendred the State. The Organs of his Cathedral-Church have the reputation of being the fairest of *France*.

*Carassonne* seventy three from *St. Guimera* to Messire *Loüis de Bourlemon* Auditor of the *Rota*.

*Lodeve* a hundred and seven from *St. Florus* vulgarly *St. Flour*, to Messire *Claude Antoine de Chambonas*.

*Montpellier* sixty three to Messire *Charles de Pradel*, comprizing those of *Maguelone*, which was transferr'd to *Montpellier* under Pope *Paul* the Third, *An. 1536*. The first Bishop of *Maguelone* was call'd *Ether* or *Ethere*, and the first fixt at *Montpellier* was *Pellicie* the Seventh of the name. Messire *Charles de Pardel* was nominated *Anno 1675*. Coadjutor of his Uncle, whose great services rendred to the Church and State, even to the exposal of his life once while he was Intendant of Justice, helpt to recompence the science and desert of him who occupies the See at present.

*Nismes* ninty six from *Crocus* to Messire *Faques Seguier*, formerly Bishop of *Lombes*, before Canon, and Theologal of the Church of *Paris*. The King considering that Heresie had laid very deep roots for a long time in the Diocess of *Nismes*, and that it was a thing of importance to establish there a Pastor of an extraordinary Zeal, nominated him to this Bishoprick *an. 1671*. where this Prelate incessantly pursues the wild Beast which has spoil'd in  
divers

divers places the Vineyard of the Lord.

St. *Tomieres* nineteen from *Raymond* to Messire *Pierre-Jean-Francois de Montgaillard*.

*Uzez* sixty from *Constance* to Messire *Michel Poncet de la Riviere* Doctor of the House and Society of *Sorbonne*, Bishop and Count of *Uzez*. As soon as he entred into this Diocess infected with Heresie, he began with the reformation of his Clergy, and afterward cast the Apostolical Net and drew up into the Vessel of the Church many Fish; I mean, men according to the promise which the Son of God made to his Apostles, that they should be fishers of men instead of fish, *Faciam vos fieri piscatores hominum*. The Town of St. *Ambrose* whereof he is Pryor and Lord, knows it by experience; where, after having put the last hand to a very fair Church, and having consecrated it *an.* 1679. he gave in one day the Absolution of Heresie to forty seven persons.

### *The Archbishoprick of Bourges.*

**B**ourges a hundred and two Prelates from St. *Ursin* to Messire *Phelipeaux de la Vrilliere*. St. *Rodulphe*, forty fourth Bishop of *Bourges*, was declared Archbishop, Primate, and Patriarch.

The ordinary Suffragans were eleven, *Albi*, *Cahors*, *Castres*, *Clermont* in *Auvergne*, *Limoges*, *Mande*, *le Puy*, *Rhodez*, *St. Flour*, *Tulles*, and *Vabres*. Since that *Albi* has been rais'd to an Arch-



Archbishoprick *Bourges* counts but five Suffragans, which are *Clermont*, *Limoges*, *le Puy*, *S. Flour*, and *Tulles*. In this counting of the Suffragans given to *Albi*, there has been assign'd to the Archbishop of *Bourges*, and to his Successors, 15000 Livres yearly of the Revenue of the Archbishoprick of *Albi*.

*Clermont* has had eighty eight Bishops from *Austremont* to Messire *Gilbert de Veni d'Arboufe*.

*Limoges* eighty five from *St. Martial* to Messire *Louis Lascaris d'Urfé*.

*Le Puy* eighty eight from *St. Georges* to Messire *Armand de Bethune* Count of *Velay*.

*St. Flour* twenty seven from *Raymond Vehens* or *Vehennes*, to Messire *Jerôme de la Motthe Houdancourt* : He succeeds to *Jacques de Mont Rouge*.

*Tulles* thirty two from *Arnal de S. Astier* to Messire *N. Ancelin* Almoner to the Queen.

*The Archbishoprick of Vienne.*

**V***ienne* a hundred and three from *St. Crescent* to Messire *Henry de Villars* Archbishop, Count of *Vienne*, and Primate. He succeeds his Uncle, who having considered that the Nephew possess all the Qualities which make a great Prelate, discharg'd himself of the Archbishoprick as of a heavy burthen, on him who could bear it with all the force necessary for so high a dignity.

The

The Suffragans are *Valence*, *Geneva*, *Grenoble*, *S. Jean de Morienne*, and *Viviers*.

*Valence* joyn'd with *Die* has had fifty three Bishops from *St. Martius* to Messire *Daniel de Cosnac*.

*Geneva* a hundred from *Diogenes* to Messire *Jean d'Arenson d'Alaix*, who succeeds *Charles-Auguste de Sales*. The Episcopal See was fixt at *Anneci* after that the Protestant Ministers had driven from the Town the Bishop and the Catholics. The Duke of *Savoy* nominates to this Bishoprick. Cardinal *Robert* Bishop of *Geneva*, was Pope under the name of *Clement* the Seventh.

*Grenoble* sixty two from *Domnius* to Messire *Etienne le Camus* Bishop and Prince, President of course of the Estates of *Daulphine*, formerly Almoner of his Majesty. He might say with the Evangelical Prophet, *Quid debui ultrafacere vineæ meæ & non feci?* I wish him the same fate with *S. Gregory* of *Neocesarea* call'd *Thaumaturgus*, who having askt, as he lay on his Death-bed, how many Infidels remain'd in the City of *Neocesarea*, after that it was answered him onely seventeen, he said in rendring thanks to God, that the day he took the Government of the Diocess he found full as many Catholics.

*S. Jean de Morienne* is at the nomination of the Duke of *Savoy*.

*Viviers* ninety five from *S. Janvier* to Messire

*Loüis-François de la Chaume of Susa, Count of Vivarez and Prince of Donzere.*

*The Archbishoprick of Tolose.*

**T**olose has had forty eight Bishops, the first *S. Saturnin* vulgarly *S. Cernin*, and twenty nine Archbishops from *Raymond de Comminges* Cardinal, to *Messire Joseph de Montpezat of Carbon*, formerly Bishop of *S. Papaoul*, who deserv'd in the Prelateship the same elevation as his Illustrious Brother the Archbishop of *Sens*.

The Suffragans are seven ; *Pamiers, Lombez, Mirepoix, Montauban, Rieux, S. Papaoul, Lavaur.*

*Pamiers* twenty nine Bishops from *Loüis de Sicile* surnam'd *de Marseille*, to *Messire François Etienne de Caulet*.

*Lombez* twenty nine from *Arnoldus Rogier de Comminges* to *Messire Cosme Roger*, before General of the Order *des Feuillans*, and Preacher in Ordinary to their Majesties. He was nominated to the Bishoprick of *Pamiers* An. 1680.

*Mirepoix* thirty two from *Raymond Athon* to *Messire Gabriel de la Broüë* Preacher in Ordinary to the King.

*Montauban* twenty eight from *Bertrand du Pui* to *Messire Jean Baptiste Colbert de S. Poëges*.

*Rieux* twenty three from Cardinal *Pilefort*

*fort de Rabastein* to Messire *Antoine Francois Bertier*.

*S. Papaoul* thirty from *Bernard de la Tour* to Messire *Barthelemy de Grammont*.

*Lavaur* thirty one from *Rogier d'Armagnac* to Messire *Charles leGoulx de la Berchere*, formerly the Kings Almoner.

*The Archbishoprick of Roüen.*

**R**oüen eighty nine from *S. Nicaise* to Messire *Francois Rouxel de Medavi de Grancei* Counsellor of State in Ordinary, Primate of *Normandy*. Messire *Jacques Colbert* is his Coadjutor. He was created Titular Archbishop of *Carthage* the 4th of *Aug.* 1680.

The Suffragans of *Roüen* are six; *Auranche*, *Bayeux*, *Coûtance*, *Evreux*, *Lisieux*, and *Sées*.

*Auranche* fifty six from *Nepos* or *Nepus* to Messire *Gabriel Philippes de Froulé de Tessé*.

*Bayeux* sixty eight from *S. Exupere* to Messire *Francois de Nesmond*.

*Coûtance* eighty eight from *S. Ereptiol* to Messire *Charles-Francois de Lomenie de Brienne*.

*Evreux* sixty seven from *S. Taurin* to Messire *Louis-Joseph de Grignan*, formerly Agent-General of the Clergy of *France*. He succeeds *Henry de Maupas* of *Tours*, sometime Bishop of *Pui*, who was deputed to *Rome* for the Beatification and Canonization of *S. Francois de Sales*,

and has given the publick the Life of Priest *Vincent*, General of the Congregation of the Mission of *S. Lazarus*. The same Prelate has compos'd some other Works.

*Lisieux* forty nine from *S. Theobaud* to Messire *Eleoner de Matignon*. If his high Birth fills him with Honour, his excellent Actions accumulate him with Glory.

*Sées* sixty eight from *S. Latuin* to Messire *Jean Forcoal*, before Almoner to the King.

*The Archbishoprick of Sens.*

*Sens* a hundred and sixteen Prelates from *S. Savinien* to Messire *Jean de Montpezat de Carbon* Primate of the *Gauls* and of *Germany*. He was Bishop of *S. Papaoul*, and then Archbishop of *Bourges*, and alterward nominated to the Archbishoprick of *Tolose*, which he did not occupy.

The Suffragans are *Auxere*, *Nevers*, and *Troyes*. Before that *Paris* was made an Archbishoprick, they were six in number.

*Auxere* an hundred and three from *S. Peregrin* to Messire *André Colbert* Doctor of the House and Society of *Sorbonne*.

*Nevers* ninety two from *Tauritius* or *Astremonius* to Messire *Edouart Vallot*.

*Troyes* eighty three from *S. Amant* to Messire *N. de Chavigni*, formerly the Kings Almoner.



*Bishops of Bethléem.*

**B***Ethléem* which was but a Village in *Palestina* belonging to the Tribe of *Juda*, was honour'd with the Title of Bishoprick *an.* 1110. by Pope *Pascal* the Second, in the honour of the birth of the Son of God. The Episcopal See was transferr'd into *France* in the Diocess of *Auxere* in the faux-bourg of the Town of *Clameci* against *Nivernois*. *Guillaume* the fourth of the name, Count of *Nevers*, being in the Holy Land for reconquering of it, and considering that the Bishop of *Bethléem* could not subsist there, founded him 500 Livres of yearly Rent for his subsistence in the faux-bourg before-nam'd. *Charles the Fourth* King of *France* confirm'd this Donation. The present Bishop is called *Francois Batailler*; he depends immediately on the Holy See, and is very much employ'd in Ordinations and Missions. His ancient Predecessors were Suffragans of the Patriark of *Hierusalem*. Messire *Francois Batailler* was propos'd to go and serve *Portugal* at the time that this Crown was found reduc'd to one onely Bishop, by reason of the Refusal which the Court of *Rome* then made to give it any on the account of *Spain*, whose Embassadour at *Rome* made great instances on this subject.

*Auchs*, joyn'd with the Country of *Eusan*, ninety six Prelates from *Ceratus* to Messire

*Henry de la Motthe Houdancourt*, Commander of the Kings Orders, and Purveyor of *Navarre*, formerly Bishop of *Rennes*, and Almoner of the deceas'd Queen-Mother. He is esteem'd one of the most learn'd Prelates in Antiquity, and in the Science of the Canon-Law, absolutely necessary for the government of the Church: It's what is requir'd at *Rome*.

The Suffragans are ten; *Aire*, *Acqs* or *Dax*, *Bayonne*, *Couferans*, *Comminges*, *Leitoure*, *Lescar*, *Oleron*, *Tarbes*, *Bazas*.

*Aire* fifty one from *Marcel* to Messire *Jean-Louis de Fromentieres*, Preacher in Ordinary to the King.

*Acqs* fifty seven from *S. Vincent Martyr* to Messire *Philippes de Chaumont*.

*Bayonne* twenty nine from *Leon* to Messire *Henry de Garfias*; the Prelate that occupies it at present is call'd Messire *Jean Dolce*.

*Couferans* sixty three from *S. Valere* to Messire *Gabriel de S. Etienne*, vulgarly *Esteve*.

*Comminges* forty seven from *Suarvis* to Messire *Loüis de Rechignevoisin de Guron*.

*Leitoure* forty five from *Heutherius* to Messire *Hugues de Bar*.

*Lescar* forty five from *S. Julien* to Messire *Jean de Haut de Sallies*, President of the Estates of *Bearn*, first Counsellor to the Parliament of *Pau*, and first Baron of *Province*.

*Oleron* forty four from *Gratus* to Messire *Arnaud-Francois Maitié*.

*Tarbes*

*Tarbes* forty nine from *Antomerius* to Messire *Francois de Poudens*.

*Bazas* fifty from *Sextilius* to Messire *Guillaume de la Boissonade* of *Ortie*, formerly Chanter of the Church of *Agen*; he succeeds *Samuel Martineau*.

*Elne*, joyn'd with *Perpignan*, a hundred and five from *Apel* who was nominated Successor of *N. Marguerit*. This Diocess has been Suffragan sometimes of *Tarragone*, sometimes of *Narbonne*. *Elne* is three leagues from *Perpignan*.

### *The Archbishoprick of Lyons.*

**T** *ons* a hundred twenty two Bishops or Archbishops from *Potin* to Messire *Camille de Neuville de Villeroy* Archbishop and Count of *Lyons*, Primate of the *Gauls*, and Commander of the Kings Orders, and Lieutenant General for his Majesty of *Lyonnois*, *Forez*, and *Beaujolois*.

The Suffragans are *Authun*, *Chalons* or *Saone*, *Langres*, and *Mascon*.

*Authun* a hundred eighty four from *S. Amant* to Messire *Gabriel de Roquette*, Successor of *Loüis d'Attichi*. He is President of course of the Estates of *Burgundy*, Administrator Spiritual and Temporal of the Archbishoprick of *Lyons* during the vacancy of the See. Pope *Innocent* the Eleventh granted this Prelate the *Pallium*. the third of *October* in the year 1678. Though

the Church of *Authun* enjoy'd this privilege from the Pontificate of *St. Gregory* the Great, its Bishops have not been able to obtain it for many Ages, whatever instances they have made. Messire *Gabriel de Roquette* received it from the hands of the Archbishop of *Lyons* Messire *Camille de Neuville* of *Villeroy*, with the ordinary Ceremonies, in the Church of the *Carmelites* of the faux-bourg *S. Jacques* of *Paris*, the 21 of *May* 1679. It is to be observ'd, that it's said to the Pope the day of the Ceremony of his Consecration when he puts on the *Pallium*, *Accipe Pallium sanctum, plenitudinem Pontificalis Officii.*

*Chalons* seventy six from *Donatien* to Messire *Henry-Felix de Tassis*, Dean of the holy Chappel of *Vincennes*.

*Langres* ninety three from *Senator* to Messire *Louis de Simianes de Gordes*, Duke and Peer of *France*, Count of *S. Jean de Lyon*, and first Almoner of the Queen. The Bishop of *Langres* carries the *Scepter* at the Ceremony of the Consecration and Coronation of the King. The Duke of *Burgundy* bears the *Crown*, and puts the *Sword* by the Kings side. The Peers appear with a Circle of Gold on their heads in the form of a Crown. There are Princes and Lords chosen to represent the Peers whose Peerages have been reunited to the Crown.

*Mascon* seventy seven from *S. Placide* to Messire *Michel de Tilladet*.

*The Archbishoprick of Bourdeaux.*

**B**ourdeaux seventy two Prelates from S. Gilbert to Messire *Loüis de Bourlemont*, Auditor of the *Rota*.

The Suffragans are *Agen*, *Condom*, *Angoulesme*, *Lusson*, *Rochele*, *Perigeux*, *Poitiers*, *Xaintes*, *Sarlat*.

*Agen* sixty one Bishops from S. *Caprasi* to Messire *Jules Mascaron*, Preacher in Ordinary to the King. He was Bishop of *Tulles*. The Pope propos'd him in his Consistory for the Church of *Agen*.

*Condom* twenty three from *Raymond Goulard* to Messire *Jacques de Mattignon*, who succeeds Messire *Jacques Benigne Bouffet*, Tutor to *M. le Dauphin*, and at present first Almoner of Madam the *Dauphiness*, and Author of a Book entituled *The Exposition of the Doctrine of the Catholick Church on matters of Controversie*.

*Angoulesme* sixty seven from S. *Auson* to Messire *Francois de Pericard*.

*Lusson* thirty from *Pierre de la Voirie* to Messire *Henry de Barillion*.

*Rochele* joyn'd with *Maillezais* twenty four. The Episcopal See was remov'd from *Maillezais* to *Rochele* An. 1648, by a Bull of Pope *Innocent* the Tenth, and with Letters Patents of *Loüis* the Fourteenth. The first Bishop of *Maillezais* was call'd *Gaufrid Pauvrelle*, and the



two first of *Rochelle* were *Jacques Raoul*, and *Messire Henry de la Valle de Boisdaphin de Sable*.

*Perigueux* seventy from *S. Fronto* to *Messire Claude le Boux*, Preacher in Ordinary to his Majesty.

*Paitiers* a hundred and five from *Liberius* to *Messire Hardouin Fortin de la Hoguette*, formerly Bishop of *S. Brioux*. He was Agent-General of the Clergy of *France*.

*Xaintes* sixty six from *S. Eutrope* to *Messire Guillaume de la Brunetiere du Plessis Geté*, formerly Archdeacon and Canon of the Church of *Paris*, and grand Vicar of the two last Archbishops. This Prelate at his coming to the Pontificate having found in the Field of his Church the Darnel, whereof it is spoken in the Gospel that the man enemy had sown there during the darkness of the night, tore it up without unrocting the good seed, by his skill and dexterity.

*Sarlat* thirty one from *Raymond de Roquecor* to *Messire Louis de Salagnac*.

### *The Archbishoprick of Arles.*

**A** *Arles* eighty seven Prelates from *S. Trophime* to *Messire Francois Adheimar de Monteil de Grignan*, Primate Prince of *Salon* and of *Montdragon*, Commander of the Kings Orders. *Messire Jean Baptiste Adheimar de Monteil de Grignan*

*Grignan* was nominated his Coadjutor an. 1666. and consecrated at *Uzes* an. 1677. He preacht in *Advents* before their Majesties, and has made fine Speeches to the King as deputed by the general Assemblies of the Clergy. The first Archbishop of *Arles* was called *S. Cezaire*. The Town glories in having given birth to eleven of its Bishops and Archbishops, which are *St. Honorat*, *S. Aurelien*, *Pierre Ainard*, *Imbert de Guieres*, *Michel de Morieres*, *Hugues Bouardi*, *Bertrand de S. Maleferrat*, *Bertrand Almaric*, and *Gaspard du Laurens*. I remit those who would have an ample relation on this subject to a Book newly compos'd by the Abbot *de Port Native of Arles*, which contains excellent Remarks: he has entitul'd it, *The Ecclesiastical and Secular History of Arles*; it's the third Book wherewith he has gratified the Publick. The first is a fine Book of Prayer, the second a fine Rhetorick.

The Suffragans of *Arles* are *Orange*, *Marseilles*, *Toulon*, and *S. Paul Trois Chateaux*.

*Orange* eighty eight Bishops from *Constance* to Messire *Jean Jacques d'Obeille*.

*Marseille* seventy one from *S. Lazarus* Brother of *Mary Magdaleine* and of *Martha*, to Messire *N. d'Estampes*.

*Toulon* fifty from *S. Honorat* to Messire *Vint-Mille du Luc*, before Bishop of *Dignes*.

*S. Paul* sixty eight from *S. Sulpicius* to Messire *Louis-Aube de la Roquemartine*.

The

*The Archbishoprick of Ambrun.*

**A** Mbrun seventy nine from *S. Marcellin* to Messire *Brulart de Genlis*.

The Suffragans are *Digne, Glandeve, Grasse, Nice, Senez, Vence*.

*Digne* has had fifty two Bishops from *S. Dominus* to Messire *Francois de Tellier*, who was nominated to this Bishoprick an. 1677. He was before the Queens Almoner, Curate and Archpriest of the Church of *St. Severin* of *Paris*.

*Glandeve* thirty one from *Fraternus* to Messire *Leon Bacouë*, formerly *Cordelier*. He succeeds *Jean-Dominique Ithier*. Those are deceiv'd who have written that the See of *Glandeve* has been at *Antibe*; they would say true, if they said that the Episcopal See was transferred to *Grasse*, because at *Antibe* they abus'd the Bishop of the place.

*Grasse* sixty three from *Armenterius* to Messire *Loüis-Aube de la Roquemartine* Dean of the Church of *Arles*.

*Nice* is in the nomination of *Savoy*.

*Senez* thirty three from *Ursus* to Messire *Loüis-Anne-Aubert de Villeferin*, Commander of the Kings Orders. Some Authors have said falsely, that *Senez* has been honour'd with a Council, because having found cited in some Books *Concilium Sinense*, they thought that it

was

was a Council held at *Senez*, not observing that it was at *Sienna* in *Italy* 1423. besides that the Town of *Senez* was then destroy'd, and reduc'd to a pitiful Village. There is an expectation from *Rome* of Bulls for the translation of the Episcopal See and Chapter of *Senez* to *Castellane*. For these two hundred years and more its Bishops have labour'd for this Work to no purpose; Messire *Loüis de Villeferin* has resum'd so just a designe, and has transferr'd his Officialty, his service and his ordinary Residency to the Town of *Castellane*. This Diocess is one of the most considerable and most ancient of *Provence*. This Prelate has set up a Confraternity of St. *Francis of Sales* in the Chappel of the Religious Women of the Visitation of St. *Mary* of *Castellane*: he has also establisht in the same Town a Society *des Dames de la Charite*, and has made other excellent Institutions which take from Usurers all sorts of occasions of maintaining their wicked Commerce, and comfort the Poor.

*Vence* fifty two from St. *Vsebius* to Messire *Loüis de Thomassin* Lord and Baron of *Vence*, where he has upheld the Rites of the Church with an extream vigour, in which and on other occasions he has shewn himself a most zealous Defender of the Episcopacy, and of the Ecclesiastical Discipline; which appear'd by a famous Decree of the Council of State which he obtain'd *An.* 1679.

*The Archbishoprick of Tours.*

**T**ours an hundred and thirteen Bishops and Archbishops from *S. Gassen* to Messire *Michel Amelot*, formerly Bishop of *Lavaur*. Some Authors call the first Bishop of *Tours*, *Gratianus*; the Archives and Registers say, *Sanctus Grassianus*; and all the Canons of this Church pronounce it thus, saying even in their Litanies, *S. Grassiane, ora pro nobis*.

The Suffragans are in great number; *Angers*, *S. Brioux*, *le Mans*, *Quimper* or *Cornoüaille*, *Dol*, *S. Paul de Leon*, *S. Malo*, *Nantes*, *Rennes*, *Triguier*, *Vannes*.

*Angers* has had seventy two Bishops from *S. Defenseur* to Messire *Henry Arnaud*.

*S. Brioux* sixty one from Bishop *Adam* to Messire *N. de Coëtlogon*.

*Le Mans* seventy four from *S. Julien* to Messire *Loüis de Lavergne Montenard de Tressan*, first Almoner of *Monsieur Philippes of France*, onely Brother to the King. He succeeds *Philippes Emmanuel de Beaumanoir de Lavardin*, after having been first Bishop of *Vabres*.

*Quimper* sixty two from *Corenthin* to Messire *Francois de Coëtlogon*.

*Dol* sixty seven from *S. Samson* to Messire *Matthieu de Thoreau*, formerly Agent-General of the Clergy of *France*. *Dol* has had formerly the Title of Archbishoprick, wherefore the



the Bishops bear in their Arms the Archiepiscopal Cross.

*S. Paul* forty eight from *S. Paul de Leon* to Messire *Pierre de Nebout de la Brouffe*.

*S. Malo* seventy one from *S. Maclou* to Messire *Sebastien de Guemadeuc*, President of course of the Estates of *Bretany*, formerly Agent-General of the Clergy : he was nominated to the Bishoprick of *Beziers*, which he did not occupy through a motion of love for his Country.

*Nantes* ninety four from *S. Clair* to Messire *Gilles de Beauveau de Riveau*. He succeeds Messire *Gilles de la Baume de la Valiere*.

*Rennes* seventy four from *S. Clair Moderan* to Messire *Jean Baptiste de Beaumanoir de Lavardin*.

*Triguier* sixty one from *S. Tudgual* to Messire *Ignace de Saillant*. He was formerly Captain in the Kings Armies ; and there were few there like him, who joyn'd Valour with Understanding, and who on all occasions could shew equally a strength of mind and that of the arm. He was since Superiour of the House of the Priests of the Oratory of *S. Honorius* at *Paris*, and Assistant of the Father General.

*Vannes* eighty nine from *S. Patern* to Messire *Louis Caset de Vautarte*, formerly Bishop of *Leitoure*.

*The Archbishoprick of Aix.*

**A**IX seventy Bishops and Archbishops from *S. Maximin* to the most Eminent Cardinal *Jerôme Grimaldi*. This Eminency draws his Origine from the Princes of *Monaco*. He was Vice-Legat of the *Patrimony of S. Peter*, Nuncio Extraordinary at the Court of the Emperour, and Nuncio in *France*, where he receiv'd from the Kings hand the Cardinals Cap.

The Suffragans are *Apt*, *Sisteron*, *Prejus*, *Riez*, and *Gap*.

*Apt* has had sixty six Bishops from *S. Auspice* to Messire *Jean de Gaillard* Bishop and Prince of *Apt*, formerly Theologal of the Church of *Coûtance*.

*Sisteron* sixty one from *Valere* to Messire *Jacques Potier de Novion*.

*Frejus* seventy one from *Acceptus* to Messire *Lucid Aquin*, formerly Bishop of *S. Paul de Trois Châteaux*.

*Riez* seventy seven from *S. Prosper* to Messire *Nicolas de Vallavoire*.

*Gap* forty four or forty five from *S. Demetrius* to Messire *Nicolas de Meliand*. *Guillaume de Mescatin* formerly Canon, Great Keeper and Count of *Lyons*, who died *An. 1679*. preceded him as the last Bishop save one.

*The Archbishoprick of Paris.*

**P**aris has had eighty seven Bishops, and five Archbishops ; *S. Denis* was its first Bishop. Pope *Gregory* the Fifteenth made this Town, being the Capital of the Kingdom, an Archbishoprick, at the request of *Louis* the Thirteenth, An. 1622.

The first Archbishop was Messire *Jean Francois de Gondi*, Commander of the Kings Orders.

The second, *Cardinal de Retz Jean-Francois-Paul de Gondi*. He was made Coadjutor of the Church of *Paris* An. 1643. and resign'd his Archbishoprick An. 1661. into the Kings hands, who gave him the Abbey of *S. Denis*. He would have laid down his Cardinals Hat An. 1675. to retire himself from the World : the Pope and his Consistory did not think it convenient, finding him necessary in the Conclaves ; and it mist but little in one but he had been rais'd to the Sovereign Pontificate. He died the third Cardinal of his House ; his Hat was of the nomination of *France*.

The third, Messire *Pierre de Marca* : he was Councillor, and afterward President of the Parliament of *Pau*, Intendant of Justice, and Visitor-General in *Catalonia* and *Roussillon*, Bishop of *Conserans*, Archbishop of *Tolose*, and then afterward Minister of State, and Archbishop of *Pa-*

ris. He receiv'd the Bulls some days before his death, and did not occupy the See. This Great Person is buried under the Archiepiscopal Chair. His Book in folio *De Concordia Sacre dotii & Imperii* has been read by the Learned, and examined at *Rome*.

The fourth, Messire *Hardouin de Beaumont* of *Perefixe*, a great defender of the Priviledges of his Church, formerly Tutor to *Louis the Great*, and Bishop of *Rhodes*. He writ the History of *Henry the Fourth*, and has been very liberal in giving Alms: he gave at one time ten thousand Livres towards a Building for the Priests of the Congregation and Mission of *St. Lazarus* at *Paris*, and during his Archiepiscopacy assisted poor Gentlemen and others with his Revenue. This Prelate re-united the jurisdiction of all the *faux-bourg S. Germain des Prez* and other places, to the Archbishoprick of *Paris*, with an extraordinary vigour, by solemn Decrees.

The fifth, Messire *Francois de Harlai de Chanvalon*, Commander of the Kings Orders, Duke and Peer of *France*, and Purveyor of *Sorbonne*. He was honoured with the Archbishoprick of *Paris* An. 1671. and created Duke and Peer of *France* An. 1674. It's the first of this See who has born the Title of Duke and Peer, which will pass from him to his Successors. He was before Archbishop of *Roüen*, and President in ordinary of the Assemblies of the Clergy of *France*. He never permits any Priest to speak to him  
with

with his Hat off, but himself is likewise uncover'd, though he be a great Lord.

The Suffragans of *Paris* are *Chartres*, *Orleans*, *Meaux*.

*Chartres* has had a hundred and five Bishops from *S. Avent* or *Aventin* (some say *Potentien*) to Messire *Ferdinand de Neufville de Villeroy*, Counsellor of State in Ordinary, formerly Bishop of *S. Malo*. He was born at *Rome* under the Embassie of his deceased Father, who caus'd the *Statua* of *Henry the Great* to be erected there. This great Prelate is descended from great Ministers, who have been cherisht by our Kings, and who have govern'd the State with so much wisdom and prudence. He has always had near him persons of eminent Learning.

*Orleans* a hundred and seventeen from *S. Alatin* to Messire *Pierre Cambout de Coastlin* the Kings first Almoner.

*Meaux* a hundred and four from *S. Sanctin* to Messire *Dominique de Ligni*, Successor of his Uncle *Dominique Segurier*.

### *The Archbishoprick of Albi.*

**A** *lbi* has had sixty eight Bishops from *St. Clair* to *Gaspard de Daillon du Lude*. This Bishoprick, very famous for its Revenue, was made an Archbishoprick under Pope *Innocent the Eleventh*, at the request of *Louis the Fourteenth*, in favour of Messire *Hyacinthe de*  
N 2
Serroni,



*Serroni*, some time Bishop of *Orange*, and afterward Lord Bishop of *Mande*, Count of *Givodan*, and first Almoner of the late Queen-Mother *Anne* of *Austria*, whose Funeral-Oration he made at *Paris* in the head of the Clergy of *France*, and of all that is most Illustrious in the Kingdom, with the applause and admiration of all his Auditors. His rare Piety, his profound Learning, the long and important Services which he has rendred the Church and State, have rais'd him to this high Dignity. His devise is *Sidus flos & lapis*. There has been counted to the year 1680. sixty eight Bishops of *Albi*: the Abbot *de Cam*, who dayly penetrates Antiquity, has discover'd eight or ten more by reading the Councils and the Register and Documents of the Metropolitan Church of *Albi*, whereof he has compos'd the History. His merit oblig'd the first Archbishop of this See, a lover of Learning and learned Persons, to make him his great Vicar, and to send him on his behalf to assist in the Estates of *Languedoc* of the year 1680.

The Suffragans of *Albi* are the nearest to it; *Vabres*, *Rhodes*, *Castres*, *Cahors*, and *Mande*.

*Vabres* has had twenty two Bishops from *Pierre d'Olargue* to Messire *Loüis de Barrada*. The two first Bishops of this Diocess were of the ancient House of *Olargue*.

*Rhodes* fifty three from *St. Amant* to Messire *Gabriel de Voyer de Paulmi*.

*Castres*

*Castres* twenty nine from *Deodat* to Messire *Michel Tubæuf*.

*Cahors* sixty four from *Genulophe* to Messire *N. le Jay*.

*Mande* sixty two from *S. Severian* to Messire *Francois Placide de Baudri de Piencour*. He confirms those that are in the good way, and recalls those that are astray. Five Bishops of this Diocess enlarge the Catalogue of Saints.

*The Archbishoprick of Cambray.*

**C***ambray* has had nine or ten Archbishops from *Maximilian de Berghes* to Messire *Christophle de Brias*; he succeeds *Gaspar Nemi-us*. Many Bishops preceded them; for some time those of *Cambray* were Bishops of *Arras*, they were afterward separated. The Archbishop of *Cambray* styles himself Archbishop and Duke of *Cambray*, Count *du Cambresis*, and Prince of the Empire. This Archbishoprick before the Wars was worth a hundred thousand Livres of Rent. The Archiepiscopal Church has a very fair Body adorn'd with a high Steeple; some persons think that its *Bell* call'd *Mary-Fontenoise* resembles in greatness to *George d'Amboise* of *Roüen*, or to *Cardaillac* of *Tolose*, or to that of *Mande* when it was in being, whereof the Clapper is yet to be seen. *Charles the Fifth* caus'd the famous Citadel to be built, which is very strong by Scituation and by Art, though

the King of *France* took it in a little time, and receiv'd the Oath of Fidelity from the Archbishop *An. 1677.* The Governour of this place being askt at *Brussels* by the Duke *de Villa-Hermosa*, why he had yielded it so soon, answered him in these very terms, The King of *France* was before it in person; and I believe if he besieg'd Hell, he would fetch all the Devils out, in case Hell could be besieg'd and taken by Mortals.

The Suffragans of this Archbishoprick are *Arras, Tornai, Saint Omer.*

*Arras* has had fifty three Bishops from *Lambert* to Messire *Guidon de Seve de Roche Chouard.*

*Tornai* forty eight from *S. Plato* to Messire *Philiberg de Choiseul du Plessis Pralin*, formerly Bishop of *Comminges*. He preacht the Funeral Sermon on the late Prince of *Conti*. The Canons of his Cathedral Church are cloath'd in violet. The Town of *Gand* depended formerly for the spiritual on the Bishops of *Tornay*, as we shall see elsewhere.

*Saint Omer* ten from *Gerard de Hamericourt* to Messire *Annes Tristan de la Baume Suse*. His Majesty chose him for a Diocess and a People newly conquered, by reason of his particular merit, and of his extream sweetness, accompani'd with a like Address for governing them. He was created before Bishop of *Tarbes*. He expected his Bulls for *S. Omer An. 1679.* A  
Histo-

Historiographer of *France* says that he has been assur'd that the custom of defending Theses in Greek pass'd from *S. Omer* to *Paris*, in a Book entituled *Les Entretiens de Luxembourg*, p.193.

*The Archbishoprick of Bezancon.*

**B***ezancon* ninety four Prelates and Archbishops from *S. Lin* to Messire *Antoine de Gramont*. The Canons of his Cathedral bear in their Arms a *Camail* of Silk *Azure* doubled with *Taffety Gules*, with a *Crosier* and a *Mitre*.

The Suffragans are *Bellai*, *Bâle*, *Lausane*. These two last are in *Switzerland*.

*Bellai* has had eighty six Bishops from *Audax* to Messire *Pierre du Laurens*. There was given to this Prelate for *devise* in a These dedicated to him, *Crescit suo sydere laurus*, by allusion to his Arms.

*Bâle* sixty from *Justinian* to blessed *Ramestein*, who died *An. 1651*. After that *Bâle* was entirely Protestant, the Episcopal See was plac'd at *Potentru*.

*Lausane* sixty three from *S. Beat* to Messire *Jean de Vateville*, who died *An. 1649*. The See is at *Fribourg* in *Brisgou*; *Buntruc* is the ordinary Seat of the Bishop.

*Metz*, *Toul*, and *Verdun*, are Suffragans of *Treves*, which has been taken and retaken.

*Metz* has had eighty nine Bishops from *St.*

*Clement* to Messire *George d'Aubusson de la Feuillade*, Commander of the Kings Orders, Prince of the Empire, formerly Archbishop of *Ambrun*, and Embassadour at *Venice*. *Henry de Bourbon* Duke of *Verneuil*, *Jule Mazarin*, and Prince *Guillaume de Fustemberg*, though in the Catalogue of the Bishops of *Metz*, not occupy the Episcopal See.

*Toul* eighty six from *Mansuet* to Messire *Jacques de Fieux*, Prince of the Empire.

*Verdun* ninety four or ninety five from St. *Santin* to Messire *N. de Bethune* Bishop and Count of *Verdun*, and Prince of the Empire. He succeeds Messire *Armand de Monchi d'Houquincourt*.

### *The Rank and Seats of the Prelates.*

**T**HE Archbishops and Bishops have Rank and Seat in the General Assemblies of the Clergy, according to the antiquity of their Consecration.

The Prelates which are Dukes and Peers of *France*, have the precedence above the others at the Ceremony of the Consecration of the Kings, and in the Seats of Parliament, and enter with their Coaches into the Court of the *Louvre*.

*Agents*



*Agents General of the Clergie of France.*

**T**He Clergy has two Agents General at Court to mind Ecclesiastical affairs; the Archbishops and Suffragan Bishops name them alternatively. They hold their Charge five years, because at each General Assembly of the Clergy two are created, who are deputed each by the Province which names at his turn. Messieurs the Abbots of *Maretz Colbert* and of *Bezons*, Doctors of *Sorbonne*, were created Agents *An. 1680.* having been nominated the one by the Archbishop of *Rheims*, and the other by him of *Narbonne.* *Bourges* and *Vienne* gave Agents *An. 1675.* It is observ'd that there is no Prelate who has been Agent-General of the Clergy, but that he understands affairs; for as men do business, so business makes men.

The Clergy has also its Treasurer, call'd otherwise Receiver-General.

Those that would know the continuation and succession of all the Archbishops and Bishops of *France*, must read a Book of a great labour in four Volumes in *Folio*, compos'd by the Sieurs de *Sainte-Martke*, entituled *Gallia Christiana*; there are seen there a great number of Popes Bulls, the day of the creation of the Prelates, their Qualities, their Arms, the names and the number of Abbeys. This Work was printed *An. 1656.* and is worth a thousand other Impressions.

pressions. There is to be seen also another Book on this subject, which has for Title *Series Episcoporum*. *Pierre Frison* has given the publick *Gallia Purpurata*.

Since some time the King seldom gives Archbishopricks to Ecclesiastical persons, if they are not actually Bishops.

These Archbishopricks contain many Suffragans under them; our Conquests increase the number.

The sole Province of *Languedoc* has had to this time twenty two Bishops, and as many Barons, entring yearly into the Estates.

The Duke of *Verneuil* is Governour of this Province, the *Marquess de Cauviffon*, the *Comte de Roure*, and the *Marquess de Montanegue*, are Lieutenants General for the King; and Messire *Henry d'Aguessau*, Master of Requests, and President of the Grand Council, is there Intendant of Justice, Polity, and Finances. He succeeds Messire *Claude de Bezons* Counsellor of State in Ordinary, who liv'd there a long time, and who manag'd well the Kings affairs.

We shall remark, in favour of this Province, that the Law of *Aubeine* or *Escheatage* has no place here by priviledge and exemption of the King, nor in the *Vicounty of Turenne*. *Laurence Bouchet* Advocate in the Court of Parliament of *Paris* is formal in the point, in his Book entituled *La Bibliotheque ou Tresor du droit des Francois*; in which are treated civil, criminal, and beneficial

cial matters, govern'd as well by the Ordinances and Customs of *France*, as decided by Decrees of Sovereign Courts, summarily extracted from the most famous French Lawyers and Practitioners, and compar'd in many places with the Laws and Customs of Foreign Nations : This book was printed at *Paris*, An. 1629. There may be seen also thereon the book of the Province which contains its Priviledges.

*The ordinary List of the Parliaments of France, and the time of their erection.*

**P***aris, Tolose, Grenoble, Bordeaux, Dijon, Rouen, Aix, Rennes, Pau, and Metz.*

There are added *Tornai* and *Dole* ; its Parliament was plac'd at *Bezancon*, An. 1674.

*Perpignan* has a sovereign Council which judges without appeal ; as also *Pignerol*, *Brisac*, and other places. That which the *French* call Parliament, that is to say conference and debate concerning things belonging to Justice, the *Spaniards* name Sovereign Council, and the *Savoyards* the Senate.

The *Parliament of Paris* was made of constant Session on the place by *Philippe le Bel*, An. 1302. and according to *Chorier*, An. 1288. It was before liable to be remov'd from place to place.

The 19th of May 1678. *Loüis the Fourteenth* nominated Messire *Nicolas Potier Chevalier* Lord of *Novion* and of *Vilbon*, President of the  
Cap,

Cap, to the place of first President of this Parliament. This place has been long due to his Merit, to his Integrity, to his great Lights, and to that long experience of the Parliament-house which he has acquir'd with an indefatigable and wholly wonderful Assiduity. He has rendred himself considerable on all occasions, and particularly on those great days, which he held at *Clermont in Auvergne* 1665.

*Tolose* was instituted by the same *Philippe le Bel*, and in the same year as *Paris*, An. 1302. and made fixt An. 1447. and according to *Chorier*, An. 1320. Its first President is at this day *Messire Gaspard de Fieubet*.

*Grenoble* by the Dolphin *Loüis* Son and Successor of *Charles le Bel*, who confirm'd, Anno 1453. by his Letters-Patents, that which the Dolphin had done. Its first President at this day is call'd *Denis le Goux de la Berchere*.

*Bourdeaux* by *Loüis the Eleventh*, An. 1462. *Bourdeaux* and *Grenoble* sit by turns. That of *Bourdeaux* was transferred some years since to *Condom*, and afterward to *Marmande*, from *Marmande* to *la Reole*. This Parliament has at present for its first President *N. d'Olide*, by the voluntary demission of *Messire Arnaud de Pontac*.

*Dijon* by the same King *Loüis the Eleventh*, An. 1476.

*Messire Loüis Laifne* Chevalier Lord de la *Margrie*, after having been many years Counsellor

sellor to the Grand Council, Master of Requests, and having exercis'd divers Intendances of Justice, Polity, and Finances, in *Guienne, Normandy, Burgundy*, and had many important Commissions in *Languedoc* for the Kings service, and in his Armies, was created for his merit first President of the Parliament of *Dijon*, An. 1653. and has kept the place with all the Splendour, Honesty, Honour, and Understanding imaginable, so far that his Majesty judg'd him necessary in his Council, where he has been one of the most employed in the Affairs of State, and of the Finances. Messire *Nicolas Brulard* has been some years first President of this Parliament.

*Roüen* was establisht by *Loüis the Twelfth*, An. 1499.

The Author of the book entituled *L'Etat de la France*, sets this Parliament after that of *Toulouse*; he speaks in these terms: *The Sovereign Court of Normandy, regulated under the name of Echiquier by Philippe le Bel, An. 1302. was made perpetual by Loüis the Twelfth, An. 1499. though it did not bear the name of Parliament but under Francis the First, An. 1515.* Messire *Claude Pellot* is here President since his Intendances of Justice.

*Aix An. 1501. by Loüis the Twelfth.*

Late Messire *Geofrey Camus* Lord of *Pontcarré*, Counsellor to the Parliament of *Paris*, and Master of Requests, was nominated after his



his Intendancies of Justice in *Guienne*, *Langue-doc*, and *Provence*, first President of the Parliament of *Aix* by Letters-Patents of King *Henry the Fourth*, and call'd shortly after to the Council of his Majesty, where he died Sub-dean, and honourary Counsellor to the Parliament of *Paris*.

Late Messire *Elie Laisné Chevalier* Lord of *Marguerie*, Father of Messire *Louis Laisné* Lord of *Marguerie*, Counsellor of State in Ordinary, was also first President of the Parliament of *Aix*: He has given the publick a Commentary on the Prophet *Esay* in *folio*, which a great Pope honour'd with his esteem, having said that it belong'd to a Counsellor of State to explain another Counsellor of State. He has left a posthumous Work on *Job*.

Late Messire *Jean de Mesgrigni* Counsellor of State, was the first President of this same Parliament. Messire *Arnoul Marin* Lord of *Chateneraye*, occupies at present this Tribunal.

*Rennes* by *Henry the Second*, An. 1553. This Parliament was transferr'd to *Vannes*, An. 1675. Messire *Louis Phelipeaux de Pont Chartran* is at present its first President; he succeeds Messire *François d'Argouges* now Counsellor of State.

*Pau* and *Metz* are the work of *Louis the Thirteenth*. *Pau* was created An. 1620. and *Metz* An. 1633. Messire *Bernard de la Vieis* in the head of the Parliament of *Pau*, and Mes-

Messire *Thomas de Bragelone* at that of *Metz*.

*Tornai* by *Louis the Fourteenth*, An. 1675.

The Order of the Session of Parliaments was regulated An. 1557. at the Estates General held at *Paris* under *Henry the Second*.

The first President of each Parliament wears on his Cap two Galloons of Gold, and three Borders of Gold likewise on his Mantle, lin'd with Hermines on the backside to distinguish him from other Presidents of the Cap, who have but one on their Cap. The Presidents, the Counsellors, and their Attorneys and Solicitors-general, wear red with trimmings of black Velvet, on the days of Ceremonies; the Hoods are lin'd with Hermines. The chief Register, and the first Door-keeper, wear also a red Robe; this wears a Cap of Gold.

There are in *France* ten Courts or Chambers of Accounts: The Towns where they are established are *Paris*, *Rouen*, *Dijon*, *Nantes*, *Montpellier*, *Grenoble*, *Aix*, *Pau*, *Blois*, and *Lille* in *Flanders*. That of *Paris* is very ancient; its Presidents, as also those of the Grand Council, wear on the days of Ceremony a Robe of black Velvet. A book entituled *L'Etat de la France* marks the Jurisdiction of all the Superiour Courts, and after what manner the Officers are cloath'd on solemn days.

There are counted in the Kingdom twenty three *Generalities*, about an hundred sixty four *Elections*: There were counted three *Chambers* of

of *Edict* ; that of *Grenoble*, that of *Castelnaudari* which was before at *Castres*, and that of *St. Machairus* formerly at *Bordeaux* ; they were incorporated in their Parliaments *An.* 1679.

These Chambers were instituted in favour of persons of the pretended reform'd Religion, pursuant to the Edicts of Pacification made in the years 1576, 1577, and 1578. This last is call'd the Edict of *Nantes* or of *January*. These Courts or Chambers of Edict were called *Miparties*, because they were compos'd of an equal number of Magistrates Catholick, and of the pretended Religion.

The 22th of *April* 1666. the King set forth a Declaration which remov'd the affairs of persons converted to the Catholick Religion, from the Chamber of Edict of *Castres* to that of *Grenoble*, because many particular persons converted to the Roman Catholick Religion complain'd that they could not hope for any Justice in the Chamber of Edict of *Castres*. The Archbishops and Bishops, and other Ecclesiasticks deputed in the General Assembly of the Clergy, carried their Complaints to his Majesty the 8th of *September* 1679. The Chambers of Edict of *Paris* and of *Roüen*, were suppressed *An.* 1669.

The Presidential Seats are in a very great number : these are of a Jurisdiction of a vast extent ; the *Castelet* at *Paris*, that of *Tolose*, that of *Lyons*, that of *Poitiers*, that of *Nismes*,  
and

and that of *Rion* in *Auvergne*. The *Sevenes*, *Grudon*, and *Vivarez*, plead at the Presidency of *Nismes*, whereof the Marquess of *Monfrin* is Seneſchal. The Inhabitants of *Velai* have their Prefidential Seat in the Town of *Puy*.

The Countries of State are

**B**urgundy, *Dolphine*, *Provence*, *Languedoc*, and *Britany*.

Remarkable things of theſe times happening from the year 1672. to the beginning of 1680.

**A**Nno 1672. the 7th of *April*, there was publiſht at *Paris* the Kings Proclamation, by which his Maſteſty declar'd War againſt the *States General of the United Provinces*, both by Sea and Land. His Maſteſty conquer'd in a little time on them above fifty or ſixty places, as well Towns as Forts, and took a great number of Priſoners, without ſpeaking of the reduction of three Provinces. By reaſon of theſe great Conqueſts it was deliberated in the *Guild-hall* of *Amſterdam* for carrying the Keys of their Town to the King; of thirty ſix voices there were twenty ſeven. An ancient *Burgomaſter*, aſſiſted with eight perſons of the contrary opinion, reverſt the Deliberation, and cauſ'd the *Sluces* to be drawn up. After that they were drawn up they would have ſent this ancient

Burgomaster into *Spain* with the Character of Embassadour ; he excused himself on the account of the weakness of his age. *M. le Prince* drew very near *Amsterdam*, and many persons think that he had entred it, had it not been for the hurt he receiv'd in his hand at *Tolbus*, a place where the *Rhine* divides it self, and where is built the famous Fort of *Schenk*.

The 23 of the same month and of the same year, the King put in possession of the Seals Messire *Etienne Deligre*, and rais'd him the month of *January*, *An. 1674.* to the place and dignity of Chancellor of the Kingdom, for his merit and long services rendred to the State. He was Son of a Master, his Father having been Chancellor and Keeper of the Seals.

*Anno 1673.* the War was declar'd betwixt *France* and *Spain*.

At the beginning of the year 1675. the King chose for his Confessor Father *de la Chaize*, who has been Professor of Divinity in his Society, Rector and Provincial of the Province of *Lyons*. He is consummated in all sorts of Knowledge, and particularly in the Moral, Positive, and Scholastick learning ; in the Mathematicks, and in Medals, whereof he has written a Book. It's a Chair of Truth and Piety, whence issue Oracles to instruct, and Examples to edifie ; it's wherefore *Louis the Great* by the high Lights which Heaven has communicated to him, knowing his merit, & the solidity of his Understanding, has



committed to him his Conscience and his Soul entirely. He possesses in an eminent degree the excellent and great Qualities of those that have preceded him in the Office of Counsellor Confessor of our Kings; the first was *Aymon Auger*, the following *Coton, Arnoux, Siguerand, Suffren, Malliand, Gourdon* a Scot, *Cauassin, Sirmoud, Dinnet, Paulin, Annat*, and *Ferrier*. *Henry the Third* was the first King of *France* who had a Jesuit for his Confessor; the other Kings, Successors of this Prince, make use of them since, and the greatest part of other Monarchs and Potentates.

The 28th of *April* 1675. the Senators and Sheriffs of the famous Town of *Messina*, specially impower'd in the name of all the Inhabitants, took on their knees the Oath of Fidelity to the Invincible *Loüis the Fourteenth* King of *France* and of *Navarre*, from the hands of *Loüis Victor de Roche-Choüard*, Prince of *Tonnai-Charente*, Duke of *Vivone*, and Lieutenant-General for his Majesty in the Town here mentioned, and in the other places of the Isle of *Sicily*, since Mareschal of *France*. At this Ceremony and other important actions, assisted *Francois-Auguste de Valavois* Marquess of *Vaux*, *Melchior de Thonmai* Lord of *Chateaufneuf* and others. The French soon got possession of lands by the taking of *Scalata, Augusta, Taormina, Merilli*, and other places.

In the same year 1675. the 19th day of the month of *July*, the Shrine of *Saint Genevieve*

was carried processionally about the Town of *Paris* for fair weather, which was obtain'd as soon as recourse was made to her Prayers: before, the obstinate Rains laid waste the Country and the Corn for above two months; the hopes of the Labourer and Vineyard-keeper were fallen. It was twenty three years that the Relicks of this Saint had not been carried.

An. 1676. the 22th of *April* happen'd the great Naval-fight in *Sicily* as far as *Augusta* and *Messina*, betwixt the *French* Fleet and those of *Holland* and *Spain*. The *French* gain'd a great Victory; *Michel-Adrien Ruiters* was so dangerously wounded, that he died some days after. The *Sieur du Quesne* signaliz'd himself there, and shew'd the braveness of the *French*, who since some years are become firm Sea-men.

The King of *France* declar'd War against the King of *Denmark* the 28th of *August* of the same year, because contrary to the Treaty of Peace at *Copenhagen*, An. 1660. betwixt *Sweden* and *Denmark*, for the performance of which his most Christian Majesty gave his Guarentie, his *Danish* Majesty did not cease from making War on the King of *Sweden*, who had not contraven'd to this Treaty of Peace.

An. 1677. on Ash-wednesday there was a defeat of a Squadron of fourteen Dutch Vessels in the Port of *Tobago*, by the *Comte d'Estrées* Vice-Admiral of *France*. This Island *Tobago*, which is one of the *Isles Antilles* in *America*, gave the  
name

name to *Tobacco*, or has taken that. This sim-  
ple was formerly call'd the Herb *Nicotian*, be-  
cause the Physician *Nicot* brought it into *Eu-  
rope*. Some call it the Herb of the Queen, for  
having been first presented to the Queen of  
*Spain*. It is extreamly in use in moist Countries,  
because it dries, and sometimes too much.  
After Meals, Pipes and Tobacco are set up-  
on the Table; the men and women think they  
are not able to live without it, because the To-  
bacco evacuates, as they say, the evil humours  
of the brain. *Jouin de Rochefort* relates, that in  
the Town of *Worcester* he was askt whether in  
*France* the Scholars when they go to School car-  
ry Tobacco as those of *England*. He tell us,  
that when the Children go to School they car-  
ry in their little Bag, with their Food, a Pipe  
fill'd with Tobacco; and that at the hour of ta-  
king it every one lays down his Book to kindle  
his Pipe, and that the Master takes with them,  
and teaches them to hold their Pipe and to  
smoak. All sorts of persons are seen to smoak  
in *Flanders*, even to the religious men and wo-  
men.

The Bull of *Jubilé* of the holy year, which is  
celebrated from twenty five to twenty five  
years, was publisht at *Paris* at the beginning of  
the month of *March* in the year 1677. At the  
same time also w<sup>s</sup> publisht the *Jubilé* of the  
Exaltation of our holy Father *Innocent the E-  
leventh*. The first *Jubilé* lasted two months,

the other a fortnight ; whereof we have spoken in the Tract of *Italy*.

At the beginning of *April*, *Cambray* and *St. Omer* were reduc'd to the Obedience of his most Christian Majesty. *St. Omer* the second Town of the County of *Artois* is seated on the River *Aa*.

The 11th of *April*, *Philip* of *France* got the Battel of *Cassel*.

The 14th of *July* the King receiv'd a Courier from the *Marshal de Navaille* who commanded the Army in *Catalonia*, bringing news of a great advantage gain'd by the Kings Army over the Spanish Troops commanded by *Comte de Monteri* Vice-Roy in *Catalonia*.

In the same year the Town of *Arles*, which was once the Capital of the Kingdom of *Arles* and of *Burgundy*, rais'd for the glory of the King in the middle of the *Place* a stately Obelisque, which was found buried in the Gardens of *Madam de l'Hote*, scituate in the Trenches of the Town. The *Sieur Roubin* Member of the *French Academy* of this Town, presented the Draught to his Majesty. The *Obelisque* is fifty two foot high, without comprizing the Pedestal, which is seven foot diameter all of a piece.

The 25th of *October* of the same year 1677. Messire *Etienne Daligre* Chancellor and Keeper of the Seals of *France*, died at *Versailles* in the house of Chancery, aged eighty five years and a half.

The

The 27th the King created Chancellor and Keeper of the Seals of *France*, Messire *Michel le Tellier*, who took the Oath presented him by his Majesty the 29th following.

The indefatigable *Marshal de Crequi*, who has gloried in exposing himself for a long time in the dangers of War, whereof he carries many honourable marks on his body, for the service of our Monarch, has perform'd according to his wont, Military actions worthy of his Courage and Valour, and particularly in the Campagne of 1677. against the *Imperialists*. The taking of the Town and Citadel of *Fribourg* in *Brisgaw* by this Marshal, deserves to be particulariz'd. This important place opens the Hereditary Countries, takes from the Emperour a part of his Dominion. *Fribourg* has belong'd to the Dukes of *Zeüringuen*, and afterward to *Comte Egon* of *Fustemberg* for having married *Agnes* their Heirefs; his Descendants were Masters of it to the year 1386. The Inhabitants of the Town gave up themselves to the Duke of *Austria*. *Marshal Horn* and the Duke of *Weimar* besieg'd and took this place three times for the *Swedes*, An. 1632, 1634, 1638.

*Marshal d'Humieres* reduc'd to the Kings Obedience the Town of *Saint Guillaïn*, by his Valour and Forecast, the tenth of *December* of the same year 1677. This place is about two leagues from *Mons*; its Abbot is Lord Spiritual and Temporal, and the Abbey is the chief of *Hainalt*.



The 12th the Count *d'Estrées* having taken the Forts which the *Hollanders* held in the Isle of *Gorea* at *Cape-Vert*, made himself Master, after a long Navigation, of the Isle of *Tobago*, and of many Dutch Men of War.

An. 1678. the first day of *March*, the Town of *Gand*, Capital of the Country of *Flanders*, was invested by the Marshal *d'Humieres*, and taken by his most Christian Majesty on composition the ninth of the same month, and the Citadel the twelfth. *Julius Cæsar* caus'd this great Town to be built whilst he was at *Terouanne*, and the Emperour *Charles the Fifth* was born and baptiz'd there An. 1500. his Cradle is yet shewn there. His Statue is seen in a Market-place on a Pedestal. The Episcopal Church is call'd *S. Bavon*; the Bishoprick is worth 30000 Crowns, and the Prebendries 2 or 3000 Livres. Father *Boussingout* relates that the Organ of the Church of *Saint Michael* has three thousand Pipes, in a Book entituled *The Guide of the Low Countries*. The most Christian King gave the Government of this place to *Comte de Montbrun*. It was restor'd to his Catholick Majesty by the Treaty of Peace concluded at *Nimegen* betwixt *France* and *Spain*. In this Town a Cathedral-Church was built and detach't from *Tornai*, An. 1559. by Pope *Paul the Fourth*, at the request of *Philip the Second* King of *Spain*.

The 16th of *March* 1678. the King judg'd it convenient for the good of his affairs, to withdraw

draw his Troops from *Messina*, which he had a long time kept there for the service of those of *Messina*, who had implor'd his assistance. The *Duke de la Fueillade* who succeeded the *Duke of Vivonne*, permitted above four thousand Inhabitants of the Town to embarque themselves, they being desirous to come into *France* to avoid the rigorous consequences of the Spanish Policy.

The third of *May* the Town of *Tpres* surrendered it self to the King ; it has the title of a Vi-county. His Majesty gave the Government to the *Marquess de la Trouffe*, Lieutenant-General of his Armies, Captain-Lieutenant of the Company of *M. le Dauphin*.

The third of *May* the Town and Fort of *Lewe* in *Brabant* were taken from the *Spaniards* by the Valour and Dexterity of the *Sieurs Calvo* and *de la Breteche* ; this person executed the Enterprize. This place is compass'd with a Marsh, a great Trench, and a Fore-trench full of water twelve foot deep. The fifty Swimmers under the conduct of the *Sieur de Cremeau*, Captain in the Regiment of *Piemont*, did a bold action in passing courageously the waters with their Swords betwixt their teeth, being assisted by two hundred Musketeers, who openly advancing themselves, fired continually on the Enemies to favourize the passage.

The 31th of the same month the Marshal *Duke de Navaille* took *Puicerda*, Capital of *Cerdagne*.

*daigne.* The King lessen'd six millions of Livres of the *Tailles* of the year 1678. and reduc'd them from forty millions to thirty four, to be distributed or divided in all the Generalities and Countries *Taillables*. His most Christian Majesty lessen'd them yet more by two millions, *An.* 1679. The *Tailles* began under *St. Louis* to maintain the charge of War against the Infidels in the twelfth age; and the *Gabelle* or Impost on the Salt under *Philip* called the *Long*, in the thirteenth age of the Incarnation. *An-cus Martius* introduc'd it a long time before at *Rome*; he has been blam'd by some, and approv'd by others, particularly the Emperour *Justinian*, who assur'd that without the *Gabelle* it was impossible to make the Republick subsist, because the Quiet of the People is preserv'd by Arms, Arms by Pay, Pay by Imposts, Tributes, and Tolls. The Emperour *Nero* would have abolish'd the *Gabelle*, but the Senate oppos'd it, alleaging that to diminish the publick Revenue was to ruine the Empire.

In the month of *July* of the same year 1678. an ill Accident happen'd in *America* to the French Squadron commanded by the *Count d'Estrées*, six or seven Men of War and five Fly-boats were lost near the *Isle of Birds* about ten leagues from *Curassow*, being cast by the rapidness of the *Currents* on Rocks, which are there high. Many persons in them were drown'd. Seven Vessels were sav'd, *viz.* the *Duke*, the *Thunder*,

*Thunder, the Star, the Lyon, the Vigilant, the Merillon, the Tempest; three Fireships and two Flutes.*

*Of the Peace betwixt France, Holland, Spain, the Emperour, the Elector of Brandenburg, and Denmark.*

**T**He Treaty of Peace betwixt *France* and *Holland* was sign'd at *Nimegen* at the house of the *Marshal d'Estrades*, An. 1678. the tenth of *August*, about midnight. The *French* and the *Dutch* embrac'd each other with tenderness, and shew'd a great Joy to see their ancient Friendship perfectly reestablish'd. The *Marshal d'Estrades*, Son of the *Marshal* of this name, arriv'd the 15th of the same month from *Nimegen* at *Saint Germain's in Laye*, where he presented his most Christian Majesty the Treaty of Peace betwixt *France* and the *States General of the United Provinces*. The Ratifications were exchange'd the 20th of *September*, and the 29th following the Peace was publish'd at *Paris* with the accustomed Ceremonies. The 5th of *October* the *Marshal d'Estrades* Embassadour of the most Christian King, and the *Sieur Beverning* Embassadour of the *Estates General*, caus'd publick Rejoycings to be made at *Nimegen* for the Peace betwixt *France* and *Holland*.

In the same year, the 17th of *September*, the Treaty of Peace betwixt *France* and *Spain* was sign'd

sign'd at *Nimegen* about eleven of the clock at night, in the house of the *Holland-Embassadours*. The Ratification followed some time after, as also the publication.

An. 1679. the 5th of *Febrnary*, the Treaty of Peace betwixt *France* and the *Emperour* was sign'd in the Chamber of Sir *Leoline Jenkins* Embassadour of *England*, by the *Marshal d'Estrades*, and the *Sieur Colbert* Marquess of *Croissi*, Embassadours Plenipotentiaries for the most Christian King, and by the Bishop and *Prince de Gurk*, *Count Kinski*, and the *Sieur Stracman*, Embassadours Plenipotentiaries for the Emperour. *Signor Bevilaqua* the Popes *Nuncio*, has the reputation of having much contributed to this Peace. The Treaty of Peace betwixt the Emperour and the King of *Sweden* was sign'd the same day by the Plenipotentiaries of the Emperour, and by *Count Oxenstern* and *Sieur Oliwenkans* Embassadours Plenipotentiaries of *Sweden*. The 19th of *April* the Ratification of the Emperour was exchange'd with that of the most Christian King. The 26th this Peace was publisht at *Paris* with the ordinary Ceremonies.

The 29th of *June* the *Sieur Pomponne* Minister and Secretary of State, and the *Sieur Minners* Envoy Extraordinary of the *Electors of Brandenburg*, sign'd the Treaty of Peace betwixt his most Christian Majesty and the *Electors of Brandenburg*. Some time after the Peace was like-



likewise sign'd betwixt *France, Sweden, Denmark, and the Duke of Holstein Gottorp.*

*The Marriage of the Princess Mary-Louise of Orleans with the King of Spain.*

**A**Nno 1679. the second of July, after the suit which the *Marquess de los Balbarez* made of *Mademoiselle* in the name for the King of Spain, the Chancellor of France, the Marshal Duke de Villeroy, the *Sieurs Colbert* and *de Pomponne*, Ministers and Secretaries of State, were nominated by the King for drawing the Articles of the Contract of Marriage; which was sign'd the ninth by the Commissaries nominated, and the *Marquess de los Balbarez* Embassadour Extraordinary of Spain.

The 26th of August the Contract of Marriage of the King of Spain was sign'd in the King of France's Closet by all the Royal House, and by the *Marquess de los Balbarez*, and afterward the Affiances were made by *Cardinal Bouillon* great Almoner of France. The Ceremony of the Marriage was perform'd in the Chappel of the House of *Fontainebleau*.

The 20th of September the Queen of Spain parted from *Fontainebleau* for Spain; she went into a Coach with the King, the Queen, M. le Dauphin, Monsieur and Madame; they went together two leagues on the way, and parted from each other after having bid an Adieu very tenderly.

derly. Her Catholick Majesty, accompanied with *Monfieur* and *Madam*, went on her way; the *Marquefs* and *Marchionefs de los Balbarez* went the Journey with her.

The 30th of *December* of the year before-mentioned 1679. was fign'd at *Munic* the Contract of Marriage of *M. le Dauphin* with the *Electorat Princess of Bavaria*, *Mary An-Christian Victoir*.

*A Continuation of Affairs of this time.*

**T**He King re-establiſht by an Edict of 1679. the study of the *Civil Law*, which had not been taught ſince the *Ordinance of Blois* of the year 1579. *Messieurs Boucherat* and *de Bezons*, Counsellors of State, who were nominated Commissioners for determining the difficulties which might hinder the execution of the *Edict*, were present at the Harang which the *Sieur Deloy* Professor made the 17th of *December* in the Schools of Law, to thank his Majesty for the favour granted. Some time after, the King, to render more flourishing the study of the *Civil Law* of *Paris*, made a Society of twelve Doctors, who took the *Oath* tendred them by the ſame two Counsellors of State, nominated Commissaries for this effect; the *Sieurs Bocca-ger* and *le Gendre* are of the number of the associated Doctors for their particular merit. His most Christian Majesty appointed 200000 *Livres*

vres to be distributed in the Diocesses of *Narbonne*, *Beziers*, *Agde*, and *S. Pons*, by reason of the Damages that they had suffered by the drought of the same year.

*An.* 1680. on the 15th of *January*, the Contract of Marriage of *Loüis Armand de Bourbon*, Prince of *Conti*, with *Mademoiselle de Blois*, *Ann Mary de Bourbon*, was sign'd in the Kings Chamber; the next day after *Cardinal Bouillon* perform'd the Ceremony of Marriage in the Chapel of the House of *S. Germain in Laye*.

The King nominated Abbot *Hervaux* to the Office of *Auditor of the Rota*, possess'd before by *Messire Charles de Bourlemont*.

## L O R A I N.

**L**orain, *Lotharingia*, took its name from *Lotharius*, Grandchild of the Emperour *Charlemagne*.

The Ducal and Sovereign House of *Lorain* contains many Escotcheons, over all a *Bend Gules*, charg'd with three *Alerions Argent*, in memory of *Godefroy de Bouillon*, who at one sole shoot of an Arrow broacht three little Birds on it. Its Princes bear also in their Arms the *Cross of Hierusalem*, by reason of their pretences to the two *Sicilies*, whereof the Kings were also Kings of *Hierusalem*. *Lorain* has for capital City *Nancy*; two Duchies, that of *Lorain*, and that of *Bar*. They count there three Bailiwicks or Seats of Judicature, to wit, that of *Nancy*, that of *Germany Lorain*, and that of *Vauge*. These Bailiwicks comprize a great many Lands and Lordships, as the County of *Vaudemont*, the Marquisat *Nomeni*, the Marquisat *Hatonchatel*, the Lordships of *Epinal* on the *Moselle*, *Marsal*, *Blamont*, *Salverdin*, *Boulai*, &c.

*Charles the Fourth* Duke of *Lorain*, Uncle of *Charles the Fifth*, Son of *Francis* Count of *Vaudemont*, was depriv'd of his Estates for some years, and restor'd to them upon the general Peace by special Articles the 3d of *March* 1661.

but

The King of *France* and the King of *Spain* have been Masters, the one of the Estates of this Prince, and the other of his Person.

*Henry the Second* King of *France*, conquer'd *Metz*, *Toul*, and *Verdun*; these three Towns were straitly united to the Crown of *France* by the Treaty of *Munster*, and by that of the *Pyreneans*.

*Louis the Thirteenth* conquer'd the Town *Bar le Duc*, and all the Country of *Barrois*, and also the strong places *Moyenvic*, *Stenai*, *Dun*, *Fametz*, and the County of *Clermont*, which ought to continue incorporated to *France*, according to the Treaty of Peace made in the Isle of *Faisans* 1659.

*Louis the Fourteenth* on consideration of this Peace restor'd *Prince Charles* to the possession of the Dutchy of *Lorain*, after having caus'd his Fortifications of *Nancy* to be demolish'd, on condition that the Duke should leave off all Leagues, Intelligences, Associations, and Practices with any Prince whatsoever; which having not perform'd, his Majesty dispossest him. Since this Treaty of Peace, *Duke Charles* has yielded up to the most Christian King the Property and Sovereignty of his *Duchy of Lorain* and *Bar*.

The most learned Genealogists draw the Origine of the House of *Lorain* from above 2000 years. It descends from *Echinoal* Maire of the Palace under *Clovis the Second* King of *France* 648. It's the same Family with that of *Austria*



at present. Its Princes repair not to the Diets of the Empire, fearing lest they should not have that place allow'd them which they pretend to conformable to their Birth.

The *Dutchy of Bar* is a Fief holding of the Crown of *France*.

*The chief Towns of Lorain are*

**N**ancy, Mireout, Luneville, Spinal, Remiremont, Dinze, Valdegrange, Rosieres, Neufchatel, &c.

*Those of the Dutchy of Bar,*

**B**Ar le Duc, S. Mibiel, Pont-Amousson, Stenay, Estein, Vizelise, Moyenvic, Commerci. Pont-Amousson has the title of University; its principal Founder was Prince Charles the Third.

The Country *Messin* contains a great many Towns, Burroughs, Villages, Hamlets, Castles, &c.

At *Luneville* near *Rosieres* there is a fair House of Pleasure belonging to the Dukes of *Lorain*.

*Mausoleums of the Dukes of Lorain.*

**T**Heir Tombs are in divers Abbeys, to wit, in that of *Clairlien*, *Clairfontain*, *Beaupre*; and since these three hundred years at  
Nancy,

Nancy, at *S. Georges*, and at the *Cordeliers*.

There are in *Lorain* four famous Abbeys of Ladies Canonesses, to wit, of *Remiremont*, *Epinal*, *Poussai*, and *Boussiere*: these Ladies may marry themselves, excepting the Abbesses, and others of the chief; they are of Noble extraction.

*Lorain* is very fertile both in Corn, Wine, and Pasturage; it brings forth good Horses, and divers Animals: Venison is almost as common as Beef in a great many Butchers stalls.

Fish abound there by reason of the River *Maes*, and other Rivers very full of them, as the *Moselle*, the *Sare*, the *Meurte*, and the *Selle*.

This issues from the Pond *Indre*, of which the Carps alone bring its Master once in three years 16000 Livres of Rent, as it has been attested to me by some of the chief Officers of the late Prince *Charles the Fourth*. The other Ponds are considerable; there are four or five of this greatness.

If *Switzerland* has great Lakes, *Lorain* has Ponds very full of Fish. A Lake is distinguished from a Pond or Marsh, that the first is a deep water, and has Springs which never dry; and a Pond is a gathering together of waters more subject to diminish: Ponds are emptied, but not Lakes.

This Country has *Salt-works* of a great revenue. *Rosieres*, *Dieuze*, *Marsal*, *Moyenvic*, *Salone*, and *Chasteau* are places of Salt-works: and ex-

cellent *Baths*, particularly those of a place call'd *Plombieres*, whose warm waters are of a great vertue; it's a work of the *Romans*. The Salt-work of *Dieuse* furnishes Salt to *Alsatia*; that of *Rosieres*, to the three Bishopricks. They make no farther use of *Marsal* and *Salone*, because the others supply abundantly. The *Switzers* take their Salt in *Franche Comte*.

The Mountains are fill'd with *Mines* of Brass, Lead, Silver, Alabaſter, and particularly of Iron.

The Forests are full of *Game*. We see there *Glaſs-houſes*; the *Sieur de Rochefort* ſays, in his *Book of Voyages*, T. 4. p. 374. That there is ſometimes danger in ſeeing them alone when they are in a retired place in the Woods, becauſe the Workmen may throw a man into the Furnace to make their Glaſs as clear and beautiful as Cryſtal: wherefore in regard he would not that they try'd it on him, he contented himſelf with ſeeing that of *Venice*, and went on his way. The *Lorainers* will not grant this Article.

The Soyl is ſo diſpos'd to bring forth Trees, that if it were not till'd it would all run up to a Forest.

All *Lorain* is forty leagues in length, and thirty in breadth.

*An. 1220.* one of its Dukes *Matthew the Second*, cauſ'd an evil Juſtice to be flea'd by reaſon of the Thefts he had committed, and his Skin

Skin to be put on the Judicial Seat for his Son to sit on, to whom he gave the Office, and the terrour of being us'd after the like manner. This Prince followed the Example of *Cambyses* King of *Persia*; with this difference, that he caus'd the Judge *Chunrad* to be flea'd after his death; but the other caus'd *Sisames* to be flea'd alive. The House of *Lorain* has yielded many Saints.

*The Marriage of Prince Charles of Lorain,*

Prince *Charles the Fifth* is married with the Queen Dowager of *Poland*, the Sister of the Emperour *Leopold*; the Bishop Count *Kalonitz* gave them the Nuptial Benediction, assisted with two other Bishops, in the presence of their Imperial Majesties and of all the Court, in the Church of *Loretta* of *Neustad*: The Marriage was consummated the sixth of *February* 1678.

The tenth of *February* the King of *Spain* honour'd Prince *Charles the Fifth* above-mention'd with the Coller of the Order of the Golden Fleece.

## GERMANY.

**L***eo*pold the First of the name of the House of *Austria*, Emperour of *Germany*, was born the 9th of *June* 1640. was chosen King of *Hungary* An. 1655. King of *Bohemia* An. 1656. elected King of the *Romans* An. 1658. and crown'd Emperour at *Francfort on the Main* An. 1659. where the three Ecclesiastical Electors and the Elector Palatine repair'd; the others sent thither their Embassadours; as also the King of *France*, the King of *Spain*, and others.

The Emperours of *Germany* are Catholics.

The Empire bears Or, an Eagle displayed sable, membred, langued, becked, and adorn'd with a Diadem Gules.

It has for Device, *Uno avulso non desicit alter.*

The Livery of the Emperours of the House of *Austria* is yellow.

The 14th of *October* 1676. the Emperour *Leopold*, some time after the death of the Empreiss *Margaret of Austria*, Daughter of *Philip the Fourth* King of *Spain*, and Sister of the Queen of *France*, declar'd for his future Spouse the Princess *Mary Magdalen-Therese-Eleonore of Neuburg*. The Marriage was consummated at *Passau*



*Passau* the 14th of *December* following. The Bishop of that Town bless'd it, assisted with two Prelates; he of *Aicstad* was of the number.

Their Imperial Majesties made their solemn Entries at *Vienna* the 20th of *January* 1677. The Canons of the *Arsenal* were carried on the Ramparts, and all the Citizens put themselves in Arms by the order of the Magistrate.

Count *Montecuculi* was declar'd *Prince of Amalfo* the 31th of *March* 1678.

The 26th of *July* of the same year, on the day of *S. Anne*, the Empress was brought to bed of a Prince, who is call'd the *Archduke of Austria*. He was given at the Font of Baptism the names of *Joseph, James, John, Ignatius, Antony, and Eutache*. The *Dutchess of Newburg* presented to the Empress her Daughter a Bed and a Cradle of silver.

*Vienna* in *Austria* on the *Danubius* is the Capital City, and the ordinary place of residence of the Emperour. His Palace is August, though it appears very ancient. It has four Pavilions.

*The chief Imperial Houses of Pleasure in the Country.*

**I** *Uxembourg, Favorites, Neustad, Kanisburg, Ebersdorf, and others.*

The Church of the *Capucins* of *Vienna* is the ordinary bural place of the Emperors of the House

of *Austria* in a Vault, and many Obsequies are solemniz'd for three days in the Church of the *little discalceated Augustins*. The Cathedral-Church is dedicated to *S. Steven*.

*The Coronation of the Emperour, with the signification of the three Crowns.*

THE Emperour is crown'd ordinarily with three sorts of Crowns; the first is of *Iron*, the second of *Silver*, the third of *Gold*. The Crown of *Iron* denotes the Strength which an Emperour ought to have, that of *Silver* signifies the Purenels; that of *Gold* the Charity. The Emperours formerly went to *Milan* to receive the Crown of *Silver*, and to *Rome* for that of *Gold*; at present they go no longer: the Pope confirms the Election and Coronation. Since *Charles the Fifth*, no Emperour has been crown'd by the hands of his Holiness. At *Aix la Chappelle* is kept the Crown of *Iron*, with one of *Silver*; and at *Nuremberg* many Ornaments which are made use of at the Coronation of the Emperours. There are to be seen there the *Dalmatica* of *Charlemagne*, the Imperial Mantle, the Globe, the golden Scepter and the Sword; the *golden Bull* also, enjoyning him that is elected Emperour to receive at *Aix la Chappelle* the first Crown which is of *Iron*; and if he receives it elsewhere, the Imperial Ornaments are carried thither, and a great Sword after the *Persian* fashion.

The

The Emperour, after his Coronation, receives the Oath from the Imperial Towns; the Town of *Strasburg* refus'd it, praying *Count de Hanau*, who had Orders to receive it for *Leopold*, to assure the Emperour that they would continue within the bounds of Duty and Acknowledgment towards his Imperial Majesty; but that having not taken an Oath to any of his Predecessors for three hundred years, they would not swear, and could not innovate any thing. You may see thereon *Loüis du Mai* Knight, in his Book of the *State of the Empire*, T. 1. p. 365. and T. 2. p. 203.

The Emperour does not command absolutely out of his Hereditary Countries, but governs by the way of *Diets*, which are General Assemblies, and as it were Estates General. He is the Chief of the Empire, and the Electors are the principal Members. His hereditary Estates are those of *Austria* and *Bohemia*; those of *Hungary* are Elective.

### *The Golden Bull.*

THE Constitutions of the Empire are contain'd in the *Golden Bull*, which is a little Book; its Original is writ on Parchment, containing twenty four Leaves, and thirty Chapters; the twenty three first were publisht at *Nuremberg* 1356. the tenth of *January*, and the other seven at *Metz* in the same year on Christmas-day.

This

This Book treats of the *Election* of the King of the Romans, of the *Ceremonies* that ought to be observ'd in the Election of the Emperour, and of his Authority, of the *Devoir* and *Priviledges* of the Electors and other Officers of the Empire, and also of the *means to preserve Peace*.

The Emperour *Charles the Fourth* of the House of *Luxembourg*, made this *Bulle*, call'd by his name the *Caroline*, in the presence and with the consent of the greatest part of the Princes, Lords, and other Estates of the Empire.

This Edict comprehending the Fundamental Laws of the Empire, was seal'd with a great *round Seal*, not on Wax, nor on Lead, nor on Silver, but *on Gold*, to shew that as this Metal is incorruptible, and the noblest of all, so that the Laws which this *Bulle* contains, being the principal of the Empire, ought not to be chang'd.

The Seal is fasten'd to red and yellow Strings of Silk; on one side of it there is the Effigies of the Author seated in his Throne, vested with the Imperial Mantle, the Crown on his head, the Septer in one hand, and the Globe of the Empire in the other, with this Inscription, *Carolus IV. divina favente Clementia Romanorum Imperator semper Augustus, & Bohemiæ Rex*. On the other side there is a Castle with two Towns and this Devise, *Aurea Roma*: and in the circumference, *Roma Caput Mundi regit orbis fræna rotundi*. There is an Inscription on both sides, because the Seal is impress'd and engrav'd on both

both sides on a great Medal hanging beneath the *Bulle*.

It is reported of this Prince, that in recompensing the Treason of three Captains of *Philip of Austria*, his Enemy, as they deserv'd, he caus'd them to be paid 600000 Crowns which he had promis'd them; bnt it was in false Coin: The Traytors complaining, the Emperour said to them, Go too, false Money is well enough for those who have falsified their Faith to their Prince.

*Prerogatives of the Emperour.*

**T**He chief Prerogatives of the Emperour are to create Kings; to require the Towns of the Empire by Proclamation to attend him on occasion; to give the Investiture of Fiefs, the Power of Legitimizing, and other Priviledges.

*Fourteen Emperours of the House of Austria.*

**T**He Empire has been in divers Houses, according to the pleasure of the Electors. There are counted fourteen Emperours of the *House of Austria*, to *Leopold* reigning at present.

The first was *Rodolphus* of *Alsatia* Earl of *Habsbourg*. Writers take notice of him for that before his Election, as he was hunting, a Priest carrying



carrying the Sacrament to a dying Peasant, he alighted off his horse, and made the Priest get up upon him, and afterward taking the horse by the reins he accompanied the Sacrament a long, difficult, and troublesome way, till he came to the Hut of the poor sick person. This extraordinary act of Piety and Religion has been so well recompens'd by God, that since that time this house is aggrandiz'd and rendred Illustrious throughout the whole Earth. The Castle of *Habsbourg*, the original Seat of the Emperours of the *House of Austria*, is two leagues from *Bâle*; there are now onely the Ruines to be seen, the *Switzers* not suffering it to be rebuilt.

*The chief Towns of Germany.*

**V***ienna, Prague, Presburg, Aix la Chappelle, Ratisbonne, Erfort, Dresden, Munic, Strasbourg, Hambourg, Mayence, Cologne, Trèves, Munster, Magdeburg, Lubec, Nuremberg, Augsburg, Heyldeburg, Francfort on the Maine, Passau, Visbourg, Brunsvic, Inspruch, Bremen, Brandenburg, Berlin, Hanover, Francfort on the Oder, and others.*

The four Wood-land-Towns, *Valdsboüet, Lauffembourg, Seckinge*, and *Reinfeld*, are so call'd because they are built in Woods.

The four Rustick Towns are *Cologne, Ratisbonne, Constance*, and *Saltzburg*.

*Vienna*

*Vienna* is a Bulwark of Christendom against the Turks ; the Emperour *Ferdinand the Third*, and *Leopold Ignatius* his Son, fortified it with large and deep Trenches, growing broader and broader from the bottom to the top, with twelve great Bastions , and high Ramparts. There are but six Gates to pass into this Town, and they are always shut before Sun-set: those that come late from walking, enter by a Wicket at the Gate of *Italy*, which they must open with a silver Key. *Solyman the Second* Emperour of the Turks, besieged this Town with 300000 men the 26th of *September* of the year 1529. and was forced to raise the Siege the 14th of *October* following, after having lost there a great part of his Souldiers, some say fourscore thousand men. A great number of *Bassa's* and other Commanders heads were planted on the Walls of this place, which vigorously held out twenty Assaults. Notwithstanding this firm Resistance, *Solyman* would not withdraw himself till they had permitted him to cause the *Crescent* to be set up in *Vienna* : this was accorded him *pro bono pacis*, and as a Memorial of this Siege. The *Crescent* is to be seen on the Pyramidal point of the Steeple of the Cathedral-Church of *S. Steven*. The Town was not then fortified as it is at present, being now the strongest of all *Germany*. Its Bishop is Suffragan of the Archbishop of *Saltzburg*, who has eleven. The University of *Vienna* was founded

ded by *Albert the Third*. There are seen in the *Emperours Library* fourscore and seven Paper-writings hung up, where it is exactly treated of the *Univerſity of Paris*, of its Statutes, and Priviledges. The Plague destroy'd *An. 1679*. a world of people at *Vienna*, and in all *Austria*.

*Prague* is the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, whereof we ſhall ſpeak elſewhere.

*Presburg* is the Capital of that part of the Kingdom of *Hungary* which the Emperour of *Germany* poſſeſſes there, ſince the loſs of *Oſen* or *Buda*, occupied by the Great Turk. *Komorre* and *Jauarrin* are two Bulwarks of Chriſtendom on that ſide. This Kingdom contain'd formerly *Transylvania*, *Valachia*, and *Moldavia*; thence it is that the two Emperours of the Weſt and Eaſt pretend each that the Princes of theſe three Eſtates receive from them the Inveſtiture. *Attila* King of the *Huns* and *Hongarians*, is very famous in Hiſtory for uſing Fire and Sword where-ever he came. He ſtil'd himſelf Son of *Mundizic* of the Race of the Great *Nimrod*, Native of *Engad*, and through the divine bounty King of the *Huns*, *Goths*, *Medes*, and *Danes*, the Terrour of the World, and the Scourge of God. This Enemy of Mankind march'd with an Army of five hundred thouſand men; *France* forc'd him to retreat, and kill'd him a hundred and fifty thouſand men at Arms under *Merovius*, being ſeconded by *Ætius* a Roman Patricius, and with *Theodoric* King of the *Weſtergoths*,  
An.

An. 454. In *Hongary* they call the Horse-men *Hussars*, and the Foot-Souldiers *Heiduques*.

*Aix la Chappelle* has the first place in the *Diets* of the Empire. *Charlemagne* made it the head of his Empire on this side the *Alpes*: he was there born, and there died. There are seen without the Town hot and cold Baths, which are famed as being Medicinal. Its Inhabitants pay no Toll in any place of the Empire. *Marshal de Crequi* made himself Master of this place for his most Christian Majesty, An. 1678. By order of the Magistrate the Physitians there An. 1680. Anatomiz'd of a Fountain which is in the Town; they examin'd its nature and qualities, and found by the taste and by the places where it passes, that it comes from Iron, and that the use of this Water, which is cold, is a specifick Remedy for curing a Dropsie arising through an inflammation of the Liver, the obstructions of that part, and those of the Spleen and Reins; as also the Hypochondriack affects, the Gravel, the Jaundise, the Green-sicknets, and other Distempers.

*Ratisbonne* is the place prefixt for the *Diets*, which render it one of the most famous and pleasant Towns of *Germany*; a great many Persons of Quality live there, that they may see the *Diets* that are there held of the whole Empire; and for this reason many Palaces and beautiful Edifices are there built. Its Bridge over the *Danubius* is admirable in its Architecture, in  
the

the greatness of the stones whereof it is made, and in its length. Its entrance and passage forth are fenc'd with two Towers, whose Gates are guarded with a *Corps du Guard*. Strangers are there examin'd strictly concerning the cause of their coming, before they enter the City. The *Germans* call this Town *Regensburg*; it is scituated in the *lower Bavaria*.

*Erfort* is the first of the *Landgraviat* of *Thuringia*, which appertains to the *House of Saxony*, as also *Dresden*. There is another Town call'd *Erfort*, which the late Archbishop of *Mayence* reduc'd under his obedience some years since, assisted by the French Forces, and by the *Sieur de Pradel* Governour of *S. Quentin*.

*Munic* belongs to the Elector of *Bavaria*: This Town is in the *upper Bavaria*; it's very pleasant, and finely fortified with high Ramparts, large Trenches full of flowing waters, strong Walls, great Bastions, and many Drawbridges.

*Strasbourg* a Free and Imperial Town in *lower Alsatia*, is famous throughout all *Germany*; the two Rivers *Ill* and *Brusche* water it: it is half a league from the *Rhine*, and has the title of *University*; the Emperour gave it great Privileges, *An. 1622*.

There is seen there a pyramidal *Tower* of stone hollowed open to the day, which is esteem'd by many persons the highest of all *Europe*: It is 574 foot high, and some say, has 630 steps



steps by which men ascend inwardly to the top, where the Inhabitants always keep a man Centry, who sees above four leagues distance all round the Town.

Its *Clock* passes for the finest and most admirable of the whole World, in the esteem of many persons; the great number of its Wheels and Machines gives a motion to all the Constellations: There are seen the periods of the Planets, and their middle stations every hour; the Eclipses, the Days of the Month, the Moveable Feasts; a Child who strikes the first quarter of an hour with one stroke on a Bell, a Youth the second with two, a Man full grown the third with three, an old Man the last with four; then Death issues forth and rings the hour with his little Bell, and the Son of God who passes before the Figures which represent the four Ages of Life: the little Bells chime there, and the Cock crows all the hours of the day and night. The Cathedral-Church is adorn'd with this high Tower, and this famous Clock.

Persons who go to *Strasbourg* see out of curiosity a Tree of a prodigious bigness, on the top of which a Tavern is kept.

Travellers go to see its *Bridge* on the *Rhine*, half a league from the Town, which is said to be above twelve hundred paces in length; it is kept strictly since three of its Arches were burnt. This caution hindred not *Marshal de Crequi* from making himself Master of it. It is of Wood,

Q

and

and cover'd with the same matter : it seems to me dangerous, because it has no side-Rail, and that it cannot be pass'd over on Horse-back without shaking.

This Town is govern'd as a Republick ; it is very strong, and has a good Arsenal : Its Cannons are fam'd throughout all *Germany*. It is all *Lutheran*, except a Convent of Religious Women, where Catholics may hear Mass. According to what *Selden* reports, *L. 1. De Statu Religionis, Carolo V. Imperante, Strasbourg* continued without any Mass one and twenty years; it was re-establish'd *An. 1550*.

The Episcopal See is transferr'd to *Molsheim* four leagues thence, not by a *Bull* of some Pope, but through necessity. Its Bishop, who is Prince of the Empire, resides ordinarily in the Town of *Saverne*, whereof he is Lord spiritual and temporal.

*The Ceremony observ'd in the Election of the Bishop.*

THE Bishop is chosen by its Chapter. The time of Election being come, the Chapter goes three solemn *Processions* ; the first for the *Election*, the second for the *Consecration* of him that is chosen, the third for the *Preservation* of his Person. The Canons appear on these days of Ceremony with splendour, *in splendoribus Sanctorum*. Each in an orderly distance has

has following him, in emulation of his fellow-Brothers, great number of Persons of Quality, Officers, Domesticks, and Attendants. They have Train-bearers to carry the Train of their Gowns, which are extraordinary long, being of Crimson-Velvet; and they have a Cap of the same Stuff.

*The number of the Canons.*

**T**He Chapter is compos'd of twenty four Canons, Princes or Counts of the Empire: There are moreover Protestant Canons who have their Revenue apart, and who are not capitulary. These reside at *Strasbourg*. Four Protestant Princes are Canons, the *Dukes of Brunswick*, of *Mekelbourg*, of *Witemberg*, and the *Marquess of Dourlan*. They value not their Canonships, but to be Members of the Chapter.

*The limited Residence of the Canons.*

**T**He Catholick Canons are not oblig'd every year but to thirteen weeks residence at *Molsheim* to enjoy their Revenue, so they are in the Diocess in any place whatsoever.

*The antient Entrance of the Bishop at Strasburg.*

**W**HILE the Town of *Strasburg* was Catholick, the Bishop incontinently after his Consecration made there his publick Entrance, where he was receiv'd as its Prince. This Ceremony is no longer practis'd, by reason of the pretentions which the Bishop has on *Strasburg*, which does not own him but as Prince of the Empire.

*The number of its Prelates.*

**T**HIS Town has had eighty four Bishops from *Justus* or *Justin* to his Highness *Francis Egon*, who stiles himself Bishop and Prince of *Strasburg*, *Landgrave of Alsacia* and of *Furstemberg*, Count of *Heiligenberg*, *Wertemberg*, and *Loigne*. He succeeds *Leopold William of Austria*. This Bishoprick is endow'd with two hundred thousand Livres of revenue. The same Historiographer of *Brandenburg*, whom I have cited elsewhere, has observ'd in his Researches, that the Emperour *Rodolphus the First* us'd *Henry* Count of *Furstemberg* as his near Relation; and to express to him the extraordinary affection wherewith he honour'd him, he said, that he was *the bone of his bones, and the flesh of his flesh*. They are the terms which God made use of to make known the Bond which ought

to be betwixt persons nearest allied, viz. Man and Wife married together.

*Hambourg* Capital City of the Dutchy of *Ol-satia*, is govern'd also as a Republick ; it is entirely for Trade, and rich, strong by Sea and Land: The *Danes* and *Swedes* have many times besieg'd it separately, and it has always defended it self. There has been compleated of late years a Channel for the joyning of the *Oder* and the *Elb* for the transportation of their Merchandise which comes to *Hambourg* by Sea, both to avoid the *Sound* at the entrance of the *Baltick Sea*, where they were fain to pay a Tribute to the King of *Denmark* for their Merchandise, and to shorten a great reach at Sea which they were forc'd to make. This Town is *Lutheran*, and has a *publick Library* which is open twice a day, in the morning and after dinner. It has also *two Synagogues* of *Jews*, amongst whom *Mannel Tesser* is esteem'd the richest of *Germany*; he is judg'd to have five or six millions; he is call'd the rich Jew. *France* keeps a Resident in this Town; it's the *Sieur Bidal*. We shall speak elsewhere of *Mayence*, *Cologne*, *Trèves*, *Magdeburg*, *Lubec*, *Heildeberg*, and some others.

*Munster* is the Capital City of *Westphalia*; it is call'd in Latin *Monasterium*, by reason of a Monastery which was made an Episcopal Church. Thence it is that at present its Inhabitants are called *Monasterians*. Its Bishop is a Prince of



the Empire ; the Emperour *Charlemagne* gave him the Principality, on condition of paying Homage to the Empire. Its last Bishop save one, *Christopher Bernard de Galen*, kept a good Garrison in the Citadel which he built. This Prelate died *An. 1678.* his life was Military ; wherefore being in danger of dying, *An. 1674.* some person made on him this Epitaph :

*Now in his Tomb will rest from strife,  
Who never rested in his life.*

*An. 1678.* his Coadjutor the Bishop of *Paterborn* took the government of this Bishoprick, which is worth above two hundred thousand Crowns of annual rent, as we are assur'd. The Towns-men keep the Town of *Munster*. Many Revolts and Seditions happen'd there before the Citadel was built ; the Inhabitants shut the Gates of the Town one day against their Prelate, who entred there with Sword in hand after nine months siege, *An. 1661.* *Munster* is famous as well for the Treaty of Peace concluded there betwixt the Crowns of *Europe*, *An. 1648.* as by the imaginary Kingdom of the *Anabaptists*, who made themselves Masters of this place *An. 1534.* They created for their King *John Buckold* a Taylor, vulgarly call'd *John of Leiden*, because he came from thence, or was there born. When he appear'd in publick accompanied with his Court, he had two Pages on horse-back

back by his sides, whereof one carried his *Crown* and the *Bible*, and the other his *Sword*. He created Judges, to whom he gave imaginary Kingdoms, and sent abroad in the World twenty eight of his Disciples to preach his Faith, who were all put to death but one.

This new Tyrant was overcome after a siege of fourteen months standing by the Bishop of the Town call'd *Francis Count de Valdec*, assisted with some Circles of the Empire, and *Buckold* was put in a great Iron Cage, to end there his days miserably.

This Cage is seen on a Tower of the Church of *St. Lambert* on the outside, with two others on the two sides of it. I have noted the chief Errours of the *Anabaptists* in the Tract of *England*.

*Magdeburg* is famous for its *Book of Centuries* in eight Tomes in *Folio*, compos'd by *Matthias, Flacius Illiricus*, *Johannes Wigandus*, *Mattheus Judex*, and *Basilus Faber*. These *Centuriators* have compil'd in this Work the History of the Church. We shall say somewhat more of this Town in the Article of the *Electors of Savoy*.

*Nuremberg* is a great Town, and of a great Trade; some persons think the Emperour *Nero* to be its Founder, and that since it is call'd *Nuremberg*. It is then very ancient.

*Ausbourg*, Capital of *Souabia*, is also very ancient, since *Cæsar Augustus* gave it its name: its Walls are flankt with many Towers; its

Arsenal is very considerable. The Lutherans presented in this Town to *Charles the Fifth* their Confession of Faith, made by *Melancthon*. *Soñabia* draws its Etymology from *Suevia* or *Suecia*, because the *Swedes* liv'd there some time after having first reduc'd a part of *Germany* under their Obedience.

*Francfort on the Main* is very famous, as well because the *Election* of the Emperours is there made, as for its great *Fairs* and *Markets*, and also for its beautiful *Palaces*.

*Francfort on the Oder* is the Capital of the new *Marcha* of *Brandeburg*.

*Passau* is divided into three Towns, which are *Passau*, *Instad*, and *Ilstad*, which compose one very great one. The Bishops Castle is very stately. *Nôtre-Dame* of *Passau* is famous throughout all *Germany* for its Miracles; it is seated in the Church of the *Capucins*: a man must ascend about three hundred steps to come to its Altar.

*Visbourg* is the Capital of *Franconia*.

*Brunswick* the chief of a Dutchy in *lower Saxony*: Its Prince who is Sovereign resides ordinarily at *Wolfembutel* in a very fair Palace on the River *Echer*.

*Inspruc* is the first in dignity of the County of *Tirolis*, formerly the place of residence of its Counts, and then of some Archdukes and Princes of *Austria*. We see there the August Palace which the Emperour *Ferdinand the Second* caus'd there to be built.

*Bre-*

*Bremen on the Weser* is the Capital of its Dut-  
chy ; it has the Title of Archbishoprick.

*Hanover* resembles *Nismes* in bigness.

*Spire* in the Country of *Austrasia* is the Im-  
perial Chamber , which is as the constant sit-  
ting Parliament of the Empire.

*The Imperial and Hans-Towns.*

**T**HE Free or *Franc-Towns*, to the number of  
about eighty four, are *Imperial*, because  
they owe Homage to the Empire, and have in  
their Arms *an Eagle* entire or divided : their  
Body has two Voices at the *Diets* of the Em-  
pire.

The four Capital *Hans-Towns* are *Lubec*, *Co-  
logne*, *Brunswic*, and *Dantzic*. They are call'd  
*Hans*, because they are divided into four *Anses*  
or Corporations, and that they are particularly  
associated for Commerce.

The Maritime Towns of *Germany*, and those  
which were on the Rivers, trading with them,  
made a League to oppose themselves against the  
Incurfions of the *Huns*, and other barbarous  
Nations, for rendring their Commerce free and  
secure. The chief Towns from the *Gulf of  
Finland*, which is at one end of the *Baltick Sea*,  
to the *mouth of the Rhine*, entred into this  
League, and call'd themselves *Hans*, taking their  
name either from the *Theutonick Sea*, because  
they were fcituated on this Sea, the word *Ansee*  
signi-

signifying on the Sea ; or from the Oath made of joyning hands for affording each other a mutual assistance , the Germans calling the hand *Han* ; or else from the Assembly which is held for deliberating together, call'd in the old German Tongue *Hanza* ; and in that passage of the Evangelists where it's said that the Jews held an Assembly against the Son of God, the *German Bible* renders the word Assembly by *Hanza*.

There were receiv'd in this Confederation but the Maritime Towns of *Germany*, which had right of shutting and opening their Gates, be it that they were subject to a Prince, or that they were free ; some Kings have authoriz'd them.

Sixty six Towns are call'd *Hans* , because they are associated and confederated with the four *Capital Hans-Towns*. The Archives of the League are at *Lubec*, which is the Capital of all the *Hans League* ; it has right of assembling all the others, with the advice of five confederate Towns that are next it.

*Lubec* has for its confederate Towns *Hambourg*, *Rostoc*, *Wismarc*, *Strasbourg*, and *Lunebourg*, *Stetin*, *Anclan*, *Golnous*, *Gripswal*, *Colberg*, *Ptargard*, and *Stolp* : *Cologne*, *Brunswic*, and *Dantzic* include the others. You may see thereon the great *Atlas*, and particularly the Books on this subject of the four *Capital Hans-Towns*.



*Archbishopricks of Germany.*

**T**He Archbishopricks of Germany are *Mayence, Treves, Cologne, Magdeburg, Saltzbourg, Breme, and Prague.*

*Chief Bishopricks.*

**V**Isbourg, Bamberg, Strasbourg, Spire, Liege, Munster, Paderborn, Minden, Hildesheim, Onasbruc, Verden, Halberstat, Brelau; the Cardinal Landgrave of Hesse occupies this last, which is in *Silesia.*

The *Abbey of Fulde* is famous throughout all Europe for its Antiquity, and for its great Riches; it is certainly affirm'd to be worth a million of Livres of Rent. It is in *Buchow*, betwixt *Hesse, Franconia, and Thuringia.* Cardinal *de Bade* has possess'd it a long time. The three chief Abbeyes of the low Countries are *Saint Vaast of Arras, Saint Berlin at St. Omer, and St. Pierre of Mont Albin at Gand.* Cardinal *de Bouillon* has the first. Germany has few Archbishops, and few Bishops in comparison of *France:* some Authors have counted thirty nine, others thirty six.

*Princi-*

*Principalities and Lordships of the Empire, and its Division.*

**T**HIS Empire contains above three hundred Principalities or Lordships.

It is divided into *ten Circles*; *Austria, Bavaria, Sontharia, Alsatia* or the upper Rhine, the *Electorate of the lower Rhine, Westphalia, upper Saxony, lower Saxony, Franconia, and Burgundy*, compose the ten Circles. *Alsatia and Burgundy* belong to *France*.

These Circles compose the General *Diets* of the Empire, where all Affairs are transacted.

The first Body is that of the Electors.

The second the other Princes, be they Lay or Ecclesiastick.

The third is that of the Free or *Franc*, otherwise *Imperial Towns*.

The most usual *division* of Germany is into *Upper and Lower*; in the Upper are put the *Switzers, Alsatia, Sontharia, the Dutchy of Wittenberg, Bavaria, Franconia, the Palatinate of the Rhine, Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Austria, Stiria, Carinthia, Carniola, and Tirol*.

In the Lower, the *seventeen Provinces* of the *Low Countries*; *Liege, Lorain, Cleves, Juliers, the three Electoral Archbishopricks, Westphalia, Hesse, Saxony, Thuringia, Misnia, Lusacia, Silesia, the Marquisate of Brandenburg, Pomerania, Mekelbourg, Holsacia* or the Country of *Holstein*.

The

*The chief Rivers.*

**D***Anubius*, the *Rhine*, the *Elbe*, the *Oder*, and the *Veser*.

*Danubius* arises in *Soñabia*: a great Map very exact of *Samson* Geographer in Ordinary to the King, shews us its rise in the Principality and County of *Furstemberg*. This River contains above sixty Rivers, some say a hundred, whereof there are about thirty capable of bearing Vessels. It has this particular with the *Po*, that it runs from *West* to *East* even to its mouth. It is the greatest and longest of all *Europe*, excepting the *Volga*, according to a Geographer, which flows in *Muscovy*. Men give *Danubius* above seven hundred leagues in its course; it waters above fifty great Towns, without counting an infinite number of Castles and Burroughs; passes through the Eastern Empire which the Great Turk possesses in *Europe*, and that of the West which belongs to the Emperour of *Germany*. After having flow'd a long while, it discharges it self into the *Euxine Sea*, which is call'd the *Black Sea*, or *Mar Magiore*. This River and the *Rhine* are not far the one from the other at *Constance* and *Schasshuysen*.

The *Rhine* comes from the *Alps* of the *Grisons*; it has two sources which make each a stream, the one is near a Village call'd *Fort-Rhen*, and the other is not far from *Mount S. Gotthard*.

These

These two Sources, after having flow'd separately some leagues, (some say ten) unite themselves together. This River passes at *Croire* and other places before it enters the *Lake of Constance*; here losing it self for a while, it issues forth again with violence, and receives the River *Aar*, which much enlarges it, because it contains the Waters of great Lakes and Rivers in *Switzerland*. The *Nekar*, the *Moselle*, the *Main*, the *Lippe*, and a great many others, give a great addition to it. An Author says, that sixty two Rivers enter this. It waters *Bâle*, *Brisac*, *Philipsbourg*, *Spire*, *Wormes*, *Mayence*, *Cologne*, and other Towns. It parts it self into two Channels at *Tholus*, where is the famous Fort *Schenk*. The left Channel is call'd the *Wahal*, and joyns it self with the *Meuse* near its mouth. The *Rhine* disgorges it self in *Holland* into the *Ocean*; its course is above two hundred and fifty leagues.

They say that the *Rhine* was plac'd as a bound betwixt *France* and *Germany*; but Monarchs do not tye themselves to Rules of Geographers, and their Sword does not always agree with the Compass.

The *Elb* begins in *Bohemia* in the Mountains near *Schimidberg*, passes at *Cogingretz*, *Toschen*, *Dresde*, *Meissen* or *Mesen*, *Torgan*, *Witemberg*, *Dessau* or *Dessan*, *Magdeburg*, *Hizaker*, *Lavembourg*, *Harbor*, *Hambourg*, and at *Glucstad*.

Stadé

*Stade* is near the *Elbe*. *Elster*, *Cadburgz*, *Moldave*, *Sale*, joyn with this River.

The *Oder* takes its Origine in *Moravia* near *Dolmutz*, which is the Capital of it, flows at *Ratibor*, *Oppelen*, *Breslau*, *Crossen*, *Francfort*, and at *Sterin*. *Ratibor*, *Oppelen*, and *Breslau*, are Towns of *Silesia*. *Crossen* is the Capital of the Dutchy whose name it bears. *Varthe*, *Noisse*, *Boler*, and other Rivers, joyn themselves to the *Oder*.

The *Wefer* takes its Origine in *Saxony* of *Naumbourg* near the Dutchy of *Saxony* of *Altenbourg*, passes at *Hamelen*, *Minden*, *Breme*, and other places. *Leina*, *Aler*, *Ecker*, *Inerst*, and other Rivers enter into the *Wefer*. *Leina* waters *Hanover*, *Aller Zel* and *Ferden*, *Ecker Brunswic*, *Inerst Hildesbein*. Some years since the Duke of *Lunebourg* took the Town of *Brunswick* in despite of all the Efforts of the Duke of this name.

*The Electors of the Empire*, An. 1679.

**T**Here are counted many Sovereign Princes in *Germany*, though feudatory to the Empire. The chief are the Electors, who have power of chusing by their Suffrages the Emperours of *Germany*.



## *The Archbishop and Elector of Mayence.*

**A** *Nselm Francis Frederic of Ingelheim*, Archbishop of *Mayence*, Prince and Elector of the Empire, Great Chancellor of *Germany*, Legate of course of the holy Apostolick See. Catholick.

He was elected the 7th of *November*, 1679. being forty years of age. Before his Election he was Archpriest of *Mayence*, and Governour of *Erfort*.

*A Wheel Or in a Field Gules and over it an Electoral Cap*, compose the *Arms* of this Elector.

The first Elector of this Church was call'd *Villigise*, Son of a Cartwright : for evidence of it, he kept, through Humility, a Wheel in his Chamber, to put him in mind of his Extraction ; wherefore his Successors have kept it in remembrance of him in their *Arms*.

The Archbishops of *Mayence*, as Chancellours of the Empire, keep the Archives of the Empire, and the original Register-books where are registred the names of all the Princes and Estates who have a Voice in the *Diets*. When the Emperour is dead, they give notice to the other Electors, and signifie to them a day to set upon a new Election.

*Mayence,*

*Mayence, Aschaffembourg*, are the ordinary places of Residence of this Prelate, who has thirteen Suffragans; *Strasbourg* is one.

Of late years there has been united to this Archbishoprick the Bishoprick and Principality of *Wormes*.

*Mayence* has had seventeen Archbishops from *S. Boniface* to *Anselm Francis Frederick*. Forty Bishops preceded them; the first was *S. Crescens*, and the last *Gervilio*.

This Archbishoprick yields ordinarily to its Archbishop six or seven hundred thousand Crowns of Annual Rent; its Dominions contain twenty five Bailiwicks, and a great many Tolls on the *Rhine* and on the *Main*.

This Elector is Dean of the *Electoral Colledge*, he crowns the Emperour on his Lands. The Election is made ordinarily at *Francfort on the Main*, though not by an indispensable necessity, because the Emperours have formerly receiv'd the Crown at *Aix la Chappelle*, and of late years at *Francfort* and elsewhere. The Elector of *Saxony* contested the Election with *Ferdinand the First*, because he was elected at *Cologne*.

*Mayence*, which was formerly an Imperial Town, lost its Priviledges by the Assassinate of *Arnold de Zellenouë* its Archbishop.

The Chapter is compos'd of twenty four Capitulary Canons, that is to say, who have a deliberate Voice; they are all Gentlemen.

I will not pass with silence a thing which pass'd in this Town *An. 745.* Its Prelate *Boniface* not believing that there were *Antipodes*, accus'd of Heresie before *Pope Zachary*, of whom he was Legate, *Vigilis* Bishop of *Saltzburg*, because he had maintain'd the contrary both in his Pulpit, and in a Book which he compos'd; whereat some Church-men being scandaliz'd, accus'd him to *Boniface*, who caus'd him to be condemn'd as an Heretick, alledging that *St. John Chrysostom*, *S. Austin*, and other Fathers of the Church, had not believ'd a new World, and that to set up a new, was to introduce a new *Jesus Christ*. *Zacharie* writ on this subject two Letters to *Boniface*, which are inserted in the general Sum of the Councils. We can no longer doubt of a new World, since the discovery of *Christopher Columbus*. It has been said since of this Archbishop *Boniface*, that he was as ill a Geometer, as he was a good man.

There is seen in this Diocess an ancient Tower famous in History, call'd *Meusthur*, that is to say, the *Tower of Rats*, in a Lake, where *Hatton the Second* of this name was devour'd by these Animals, *An. 914.* through a divine punishment. Some Authors relate that they gnaw'd away even his name wheresoever they found it.

The *Jews* were expell'd from *Mayence*, Anno 1433.

*The Invention of Printing.*

Some attribute to *John Guttemberg* Gentleman, Native of *Mayence* (some say of *Strasbourg*) the *Invention of Printing*, about the year 1440. under *Pope Eugenius the Fourth*. *Chastellaine de Grenaille* says, that it was in the Town of *Haërlem*, sometime an Episcopal Town, where it was invented; that it was *Laurence Coster* who first invented this Art, and that after having begun to work upon it, and having profited and advanc'd in it, one of his treacherous Servants call'd *John Faustus* pocketed up and carried away to *Mayence* all the Letters and other Instruments serving for Printing, in a word, the whole Trade, in a Christmas-night, whilst his Master and all the Family were at the Midnight-Mass. *Boxhornius*, in his Book entituled the *Theatre of Holland*, has written in favour of *Haërlem*; as also *Petrus Scriverius*: *Naudé* has declar'd himself for *Mayence*,

There are seen on the house of the said *Laurence Coster*, Citizen, Keeper of the Royal Palace of *Haërlem*, these words:

MEMORIÆ SACRUM

*Typographia Ars Artium omnium Conservatrix, hic  
Primum Inventa circa annum 1430.*

And moreover the Statue of *Coster*, with this Inscription :

VIRO CONSULARI.

*Laurentio Costero Harlemensi, Alteri Cadmo, & Artis Typographicae circa annum Domini 1430. Inventori primo, benè de literis ac toto orbi merito, hanc Q. L. Q. C. Statuam, quia æream non habuit, pro Monumento posuit gratissimus.*

*M. Joli*, Chanter of the Church of *Paris*, has very well remarkt, that we must not think strange of the difference of these two dates 1440. and 1430. which are in these Inscriptions, because *Boxhornius* makes the Invention of Printing more ancient by ten years, telling us that *Coster* laid the first Foundations, An. 1420.

The late Dean of *Munster*, call'd *Malinchrot*, maintains that the Invention of Printing belongs to *Mayence*: He has compos'd a Book in *Quarto*, which has for title *de Ortu & Progressu Artis Typographicae*, which was printed at *Cologne*, An. 1639.

*Parival* says, in his Book entituled *Les Delices de la Holland*, p. 86. that the *Chineses* a long time since invented Printing; that it was polish't at *Mayence*, and thence convey'd all over *Europe*; but that the Honour belongs to *Laurence Coster*, and the immortal Glory to *Haërlém*.

*Adrian Junius* says, that the first Characters  
for



for Printing were of *Beech-wood* whereof *Coster* bethought him, afterward of *Lead*, then of *Tin*. Others say, with more likelihood, that they began to print at *Haërlem* with Tables of Box, or of Brass, ingraven after the Chinese manner.

The Book entituled *Speculum nostræ Salutis*, printed at *Haërlem* and at *Mayence*, is very ancient; as also the *Catholicum Januense*: it's a Latin Dictionary call'd *Profodia*. It was compos'd by a Religious man of the Order of St. *Dominick*, and printed at *Mayence*, An. 1460. That of the Dominicans *de la rue S. Honore*, is of the year 1629.

The *first Bible* was printed at *Mayence* by *John Faustus* and *Peter Schoeffer* his Son-in-Law, An. 1462. and the year following *S. Austin de Civitate Dei*, in the same Town.

*Martin* and *Michel Ulriques* were the first who exercis'd in *Paris* the Art of Printing, An. 1470.

The *Latin Bible* was printed at *Paris* Anno 1512. Those of *Robert Stevens* came forth at *Paris* An. 1528, and 1532.

The first *Huguenot Bible* was translated from *Hebrew* into *French* by *Peter Olivetan*, vulgarly *Oliveteau*, and printed at *Neuchastel* in *Switzerland*, An. 1535. by *Pirot Picard*.

The Bible of *Vatablus* was printed by the same *Robert Stevens*, An. 1557. in three Volumes in *Folio*.

The *Sieur Joli* above-mentioned, says in his

Book entituled *Voyage fait à Munster & autres lieux voisins*, An. 1646 and 1647. a remarkable thing, which is, that to adjust the difference betwixt *Haërlem* and *Mayence* concerning the *Invention of Printing*, it may be concluded from a Book of *Bertius*, that *Coster* at *Haërlem* lighted on the Invention of Printing after the manner of the *Chineses*, and that *Guttemberg* and *Faustus* invented afterward at *Mayence* the moveable and changeable Characters for composing syllables and words; because *Scriverius* shew'd *Bertius* this *Speculum Salutis*, whereof each Page was made on a Frame or Table engrav'd or cut as it were, and not with separated Characters, composing apart the syllables, words, and lines. The *Parthians* wrought their Letters on Linnen-cloath, after the manner of Embroidery.

The Invention of *Powder* and *Cannon* is more ancient; it was invented An. 1354. We shall speak of it elsewhere.

## *The Archbishop and Elector of Treves.*

**J**ohn Hugo de Dorsbec, Archbishop of Treves and Bishop of Spire, Prince and Elector of the Empire, Governour of Prumb, and President of Weisembourg: Catholick. He styles himself Grand Chancellor of the Gaules, and of the Kingdom of Arles.

He resides at Wilich. He succeeds Charles Gasper Van Derleyen.

Coblens and Hermenstein are very strong places, by reason of their situation on the joyning of the Rhine and the Moselle; they belong to his Electoral Highness.

It is said that the Revenue of this Archbishoprick may go yearly at eleven or twelve hundred thousand Livres. The Archbishoprick comprehends twenty four Bailiwicks.

The Chapter is compos'd of sixteen Capitulary Canons; none but Gentlemen are receiv'd; Princes and Earls are receiv'd with difficulty.

This Elector and that of Cologne take their Seats alternatively when the Emperour is not present; this alternation is made from week to week successively.

The three Ecclesiastical Electors are no longer deem'd Chancellors, onely titular to the King-

doms of *France, Arles, Aufrasia, and Italy.* The 30th of *August 1670.* *Christopher de la Fosse a Fleming* of the Town of *Mons*, having stil'd the *Elector of Treves*, amongst his Titles, *Archchancellor of France and the Kingdom of Arles*, in a *Thesis* which he was to defend at *Paris* for his Doctorship, he was hindred from defending the said *Thesis.* Another good Writer has observ'd, that when this Elector is call'd *Grand Chancellor of the Gauls*, this is understood of the Country which the Roman Emperours possessed within the bounds of the ancient *Gaul* on this side the *Rhine*, which was call'd formerly the Kingdom of *Arles.*

*Treves*, call'd in Latin *Augusta Trevirorum*, was built, as *Æneas Sylvius* relates, in the time of the Patriarck *Abraham*, 2000 years before the Incarnation, by *Trebeta* Son of *Ninus* King of the *Assyrians*, who being driven from the Kingdom by his Step-mother *Semiramis*, came and built this Town on the *Moselle.* *Alstedius* says its founder was *Trevir* Son of *Man* King of *Germany.*

This place has been a Theatre of War, having been taken and retaken in our time. It has had 101 Bishops and Archbishops from *S. Eucher* to *John Hugo de Dorsbec.* *Popo* was its first Archbishop.

The blessed *Rhenanus* assures us, *L. 3. de rebus Germanicis*, that the Church of *Mayence* and that of *Cologne* were formerly under that of *Treves.* Its *University* is the most ancient of *Germany.*

## *The Archbishop and Elector of Cologne.*

**M***aximilian Henry of Bavaria*, Archbishop of *Cologne*, Bishop and Prince of *Liege*, and Bishop also of *Hildesheim*, Prince and Elector of the Empire, Grand Chancellor of *Italy*, and Legate *ex officio* of the Apostolick See, has many other Titles. Catholic.

His *Arms* are those of the *House of Bavaria*, hereafter mention'd.

This Prince came into the World, *An.* 1622. the 8th of *October*; he succeeds his Uncle by the Father side *Ferdinand of Bavaria*, of whom he was made Coadjutor, *An.* 1643. and consecrated Archbishop by *Fabius Chigi*, *Nuncio* to Pope *Innocent the Tenth*, for the Peace of *Munster*; who has since been Pope under the name of *Alexander the Seventh*.

The Archbishoprick has in its *Arms*, a *Cross Sable in a Field Argent*.

*Bona on the Rhine* is the ordinary place of Residence of the Archbishop: his Revenue from the Archbishoprick arises to six or seven hundred thousand Crowns.

The Chapter of the Cathedral Church is compos'd of twenty four Canons, who are all Princes,



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The Chapter of the Cathedral Church is compos'd of twenty four Canons, who are all Princes,

Princes, or at least Earls ; bare Gentlemen are not admitted there.

The day that the Archbishop takes possession of the Archbishoprick, the Town, though it be Imperial , does him Homage in these terms :

*We, free Citizens of Cologne, promise this day, for this day and the days to come, to N. our Archbishop of Cologne, to be faithful and friendly to him as long as he shall preserve us according in our Rights, Honour, and ancient Priviledges ; we, our Wives, our Children, and our Town of Cologne. Sobelp us God and his Saints.*

The Archbishop obliges himself reciprocally in these terms :

*We by the grace of God, Archbishop of the holy Church of Cologne, Elector and Archcancellor of the Empire in Italy, to the end that there may be an amicable Consideration, an entire Confidence, and a sincere and inviolable Peace betwixt us and our dear Citizens and Town of Cologne, do declare by these present Letters, that we have promis'd and assur'd, and do promise and assure in good Faith, and without Fraud, that we confirm all the Rights and Franchises written or not written, old or new, within and without the Town of Cologne, which have been granted it by Popes, Emperours, Kings, or the Archbishops of Cologne ; which we will never countervene. In testimony of which, we have set the Seal of our Arms to these Presents the, &c.*

The

The Archbishop was oblig'd to come every year to *Cologne* on Twelf-day, and the Town gave him four hundred Florins of Gold, with a hundred measures of Oats; which he lost if he came not. There has been a composition since for this Rent by a new agreement. When he comes there, he cannot stay there above three days together, unless he has permission from the *Burgomasters*; and the number of persons which he brings there with him, is limited. He keeps in the Town a Magistrate who judges criminal Processes, assisted with two Sheriffs.

The People of the Country call this Town *Collen*. The Empress *Agrippina Julia*, Wife of the Emperour *Claudius*, having been born there and peopled it with Romans, gave it its name; since that time it is call'd *Colonia Agrippina*. *Trajan* was chosen Emperour there. It is said amongst the *Germans*, that he who has not seen *Cologne*, has not seen *Germany*: *Qui non vidit Coloniam, non vidit Germaniam*. This Proverb supposes it to be very famous. *Ammianus Marcellinus* calls it *Urbem ampli nominis, munitissimam, amplam & copiosam*. The *Rhine* gives it the figure of a Bow or of a Crescent, because it bends it self there by reason of some Banks which are carefully kept. The *French* took it under *Childeric the First*, and it continued in their hands to the Emperour *Otho the First*, who restor'd it again to the Empire amongst the Free and Hans-Towns. It has for Devise,  
*Colonia*

*Colonia fidelis Romanæ Ecclesiæ filia*; and for Arms, three Crowns Or. It has a great number of Churches and other beautiful Edifices. Good Walls and double Trenches environ it: Its ordinary Guard is of three hundred *Waloons* or *Germans*.

In the Metropolitan Church, which is consecrated under the name of *S. Peter* and the *three Kings*, called vulgarly the *Dome*, are shewn the three Heads or Sculls, being very black, of the *three Kings* or *Magi*, who adored the Son of God in the Manger; and it is believ'd that they are there entire.

The Church of *St. Ursula* is famous by reason of the *eleven thousand Virgins* cast by a Tempest on the coasts of *Germany*. There are seen an infinite number of bones all round the walls of the Quire in high Cupboards. and many Tombs in the body of the Church, and on an Altar many heads of silver, where is that of *St. Ursula*. The Colledge of *Sorbonne* a Member of the faculty of Divinity of *Paris*, has for Patronesses this holy Daughter of a King, and her Companions. *Cardinal Baronius* says in his Annotations on the *Roman Martyrologie*, that the true History of these Virgins is lost; thence it comes that we find many uncertain things of it. *Mr. Joli*, Canon of the Church of *Paris*, has said remarkable things of it in his Book entitled, *A Voyage made to Munster in Westphalia, and many other neighbouring places*, An. 1646,  
and



and 1647. Printed by *Francis Clauzier.*

Father *Bouffingault* in his *Guide of the Low Countries*, p. 101. and 219. says, that the Church *St. Mary* of the *Capitol* has two Bodies and two Quires, in the one of which the Canons say their Office, and in the other the Canonesses; where the one being on one side, and the others on the other, they sing the Praises of God. There is a like thing practis'd at *Nivelle* in *Brabant*, the Canons come on certain days of the year into the Church of the Canonesses to sing with them. The Abbess, as Lady spiritual and temporal of the Town of *Nivelle*, it being of her Jurisdiction, presides in the Chapter; the Canons and Canonesses joyntly confer the Benefices which are vacant by the death or by the marryage of the Canonesses. The Ladies wear in the Church a *Rocket* with a black Mantle over it which trains on the ground, a starcht Linnen-cloath on their arm instead of the *Aumusse* or the furr'd Ornament worn by Canons, and a *Couvre-chef* on their head.

*St. Bruno* Founder of the *Charthusians*, was born at *Cologne*, and *Mary de Medicis* dyed there the third of *July* 1643. In the same year dyed *Loüis the Thirteenth*, and Cardinal *Richelieu*.

*Cologne* has had eighty Bishops and Archbishops from *Matternus* to *Maximilian Henry* of *Bavaria*: seventeen Bishops preceded there the Metropolitans. *St. Agilulfe* was its first Archbishop. Pope *Zachary* declar'd this Church Metro-

Metropolitan, *An. 744.* The Suffragans are *Munster, Minden, and Osnaburg.*

*An Observation on the three Ecclesiastical Electors.*

**Y**OU must observe that the three Ecclesiastical Electors have no Passive Voice in the Assemblies of Election, that is to say, they cannot nominate themselves Emperours; they may nominate and give their Suffrages for others, but not for themselves; it having not been judg'd proper that one and the same head should wear the *Miter* and the *Imperial Crown*, and one and the same hand carry the *Cross* and the *Sword*; and to the end that since they cannot arrive at the Crown, they may keep the other Electors within the bounds of their devoir.

*Another Observation on the Lay Electors.*

**T**HE Secular Electors may nominate themselves. *Sigismond of Luxembourg*, King of *Bohemia*, nominated himself after the death of *Robert of Bavaria*; and the other Electors acknowledging his merit, gave him unanimously their Voices and Suffrages.

The Ecclesiastical Electors are elected by their Chapters, who may exercise the Archbishopal Functions during the vacancy of the See, but not the Electoral.

*The*

*The Electoral Habit.*

**T**HE *Electoral Habit* comes near that of the Presidents of Sovereign Courts. That of the Ecclesiastical Electors is of Scarlet Cloath, and that of the Lay Electors is of *Crimson Velvet*. They are all lin'd with Hermine, as likewise their Cap. There are some of them to be seen drawn at large with their ceremonial Habits, in one of the fairest and richest Galleries of *Duke Mazarin*, formerly belonging to the Cardinal of this name. The *King of Bohemia*, instead of the Electoral Cap, wears a Royal Crown on his head.

You must observe, that *An. 1673.* the Town of *Cologne* was chosen to treat there of a Peace betwixt the Kings of *France* and of *Great Britain* and the *Hollanders*, and the Assembly was held at the Convent of the Carmelites, a place very convenient. His most Christian Majesty sent thither for his Plenipotentiaries the Duke of *Chaulne*, and the *Sieurs Courtin* and *de Barillon*, who arriv'd there the first; the King shewing that he would not retard the work of Peace, where so many Princes concern'd themselves, though loaded with Victories. They were followed by three *Embassadours* of *Sweden*, who had a deference of Honour from all the rest, they being then in quality of Mediators. Two Plenipotentiaries came afterward from

from *England*, and they expected for third the *Earl of Sunderland* chief of the Embassie. During his absence Sir *Joseph Williamson* perform'd for him. Those of *Holland* came to the number of four, and afterward the Plenipotentiaries of *Spain*, who had no other quality but of *Envoys*. The *Elector of Cologne* had one Embassiadour, *Prince William of Furstemberg*; the *Elector of Brandenburg* sent thither the *Baron of Zminzin*, who had a Colleague. The Emperour deputed the *Baron d'Isola* and others, and the Bishop of *Munster* sent two there. He was one of the Parties concern'd. This Illustrious Assembly had no success, because the seizing and carrying away by force the person of *Prince William of Furstemberg* by the Imperialists, though vested with the character of Plenipotentiary, in a place which ought to be a Sanctuary, oblig'd his most Christian Majesty, considering the Laws of Nations violated, to recal his.

*Nimegen* was since made choice on for renewing the Conferences of the general Peace. The *Duke de Vitry*, the *Sieur Colbert Marquess of Croissi*, and the *Sieur de Mesmes Count of Avaux*, were appointed Plenipotentiaries of *France* Anno 1675. *Marshal d'Estrade* succeeded the *Duke de Vitry*.

The 11th of *August* 1677. the Bishop and Prince of *Gurc* chief of the Embassie of *Germany* for the Conferences of the Peace, arrived at *Nimegen* accompanied with Count *Kinski*, and with  
*Sieur*

*Sieur Straman* his Colleagues, who went before him. All the other Plenipotentiaries repair'd thither. The *Estates of the United Provinces of the Low Countries* appointed for their Plenipotentiaries the *Sieur Hieromy Beverning* Lord of *Teylingen* Curator of the University of *Leiden*, the *Sieur William of Nassau* Lord of *Odik Cortegene*, &c. and the *Sieur William Haren Grietman du Bildt*.

The Treaties of Peace and of Commerce, Navigation and Maritime affairs betwixt *France* and the *States General of the United Provinces of the Low Countries*, were concluded at *Nimegen* the 10th of *August* 1678.

In the same year the Treaty of Peace betwixt *France* and *Spain* was sign'd, and the year following, 1679. that of *France* and of the *Empe-  
rour*, whereof we have spoken elsewhere.



## The Elector and King of Bohemia.

**T**He King of *Bohemia*, one of the seven Electors, formerly the Emperours great Cup-bearer, is at present the Emperour himself. Cath.

His *Arms* are, a *Lion Argent arm'd and crown'd Or*, with a *double tail noied and pass'd in Saltier in a Field Gules*.

*Prague* is the capital City; its Dukes, the Kings and Emperours have kept there a long time their Court: it is divided into three, the *Small*, the *Ancient*, and the *New*; *Praga ad Moldaviam fluvium*, the *Molde* waters it.

Its Inhabitants were govern'd by Dukes till *Uratisslaus* was created the first King, who was followed by many others, till the Royal Line being extinct, the *House of Austria* put themselves in possession of this Kingdom, which has been made hereditary in the *House of Austria* by the Treaty of Peace of *Munster*.

The Ancients called *Bohemia Bojemia* or *Bojohemia*, that is to say in the German Tongue, the House or Residency of the *Boyes*, a People of the *Gauls* who retir'd thither.

Some have said that this Elector was the last before that he was King. His Chair at the Elections is of Sattin purpled with Gold, and that  
of

of his Colleagues of Crimson Velvet onely. Some would seem to say that he has onely a casting Voice and Suffrage, when the other Electors do not accord for the Election of the Emperour : but it is certain that he is effectively an Elector as the others, and that his Royal quality gives him the first Seat amongst the *Lay Electors*.

*Bohemia*, with the Provinces of *Moravia* and *Silesia*, may be worth yearly twelve or thirteen Millions to its Prince. The Emperour *Frederic* surnamed *Barberossa*, made it a Kingdom : it is he who said to Pope *Alexander the Third*, *Non tibi, sed Petro*.

The *Bohemians* in the Ceremonies of the Mass, sing the Epistle and Gospel in their Tongue, and communicate under both kinds : it has been permitted them as a thing which does not alter the essence of Faith.

The Town of *Egra*, otherwise *Eger*, belongs to this Crown ; the Gazettes often mention it.

There are pretious Stones found in the Mountains of *Pinch* ; whence is come the Proverb, that *men throw sometimes a Stone at a Cow, which is worth more than the Cow*.

The Inhabitants of *Bohemia* are call'd *Bohemians*, with an Aspiration, and the vagabond Egyptian Fortunetellers *Boemians* ; they appear'd in *Europe* An. 1417. They came from *Hungary*, and *Valachia*, Frontiers of *Turky*.

The *Clocks* of *Bohemia* are after the Italian fashion :

fashion: they tell the hours there from one Sun-setting to the next, twenty four hours consecutively.

*Olmus* is the capital Town of *Moravia*, and *Breslau* of *Silesia*.

The Emperour *Leopold* declar'd *Count Staremberg* Chancellor of the Empire, and Counsellor of his Privy-Council, the 24th of *January* 1678.

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## The Elector of Bavaria.

**M***aximilian Marie, Count Palatine of the Rhine, Duke of Bavaria, Prince and Elector of the Empire, Great Steward of the Imperial House, came into the World An. 1662. is Cath.*

*His Arms are, three Shields together, the first Sable, a Lyon crowned Or, which belongs to the Palatinate; the second is fusile in bend of 21 pieces Argent and Azure, which belongs to Bavaria; the third Gules an Imperial Globe Or, which belongs to the Electorate.*

*Saltzburg* has formerly been the Capital of this Country, at present it's *Munic*, a very strong place; some call it in Latin *Monachum*, others *Monachium*. The Germans, *Munchen*, on the River *Iser*.

This Elector resides at *Munic*; his Palace is one of the stateliest of *Germany*. The great *Gustavus Adolphus* King of *Sweden* having taken the Town and the Dukes Palace, which he did not demolish by reason of its beauty, possess'd himself of the Dukes fine Library, where were rare Manuscripts, which he carried into *Sweden*. *Queen Christian* his Daughter gave liberally of them to some learned persons; amongst others, to the *Sieur Vossius* Canon of

*Windsor* in *England*, to the *Sieur des Cartes*, and others.

The Castle of *Schelesheim* two leagues from *Munic*, is a Country-house of Pleasure where his Electoral Highness goes ordinarily to take the diversion of Hunting.

His *Buccentaurus* passes, amongst the curious, for a Wonder of this Age. It is on the *Lake* of *Staremburg*, which is a league over, and six leagues in length. It is held to be as beautiful and as large as that of *Venice*, whereof I speak in its place,

This Elector raises eighteen or twenty thousand men, and sometimes more; his Revenue is considerable.

His Dukedom, which is in *upper Germany*, is divided into *upper and lower Bavaria*.

*Munic*, *Ingolstat*, and *Freisingen*, are in the upper. *Freisingen* has the title of Bishoprick, and *Ingolstat* of University. *Ratisbone* in the German Tongue *Regensburg*, *Passau*, *Landshut*, *Straubingen*; and many others, are of the *lower Bavaria*.

The great Church of *Munic* is the Burial-place of its Dukes.

The *Electorate*, the *upper Palatinate*, and the County of *Chamb*, were granted to the *House of Bavaria*, and its Successors, as long as the Male-line should hold, according to the tenth Article of the *Treaty of Munster*.

In the last War between *France* and *Germany* the



the Elector *Ferdinand Marie* stood Neuter. He dyed suddenly at *Schelesheim* at forty three years of Age. Pope *Innocent the Eleventh* celebrated Mass for the Soul of this deceased person, and the Emperour caus'd the Funeral-Obsequies to be solemniz'd at *Vienna* in the Church of the *discalceated Augustins*.

The Empire has been divers times in the *House of Bavaria*. Its Princes have married eight Daughters of Emperours, and eleven Daughters of Kings; and among the Daughters of this House, six have married Emperours, three have been married to Kings, and two to *Dolphins of France*. Three Electors are of the same Family; that of the *Palatinate of the Rhine*, that of *Bavaria*, and that of *Cologne*, which has been for about an Age in this House.

## The Elector of Saxony.

**J**ohn Georges the Third of the name, Duke of Saxony, Landtgrave of *Thuringia*, Marquess of *Misnia*, Great Marshal or Great Gentleman of the Horse of the Empire, Prince and Elector. Luth.

*Quarterly, 1. upper Saxony, 2. Thuringia, 3. Misnia, 4. lower Saxony. Over all the Electorate, which is barrelly Or and Sable, upon that a Crown Verte placed Bendways.*

*Dresde* on the River *Elbe*, is at present the ordinary place of Residence of this Elector.

His Revenue both ordinary and extraordinary, may amount to about eight millions of *Livres*.

*Magdebourg* is the greatest Town of all the Country. The Elector of *Brandenburg* possesses it by vertue of the *Treaty of Munster*, according to which the Empire has consented that he hold in Sovereignty the Archbishoprick of *Magdebourg*, and the two Bishopricks of *Albestad* and *Minden*, to indemnifie him for *Pomerania Ulterior*, possess'd by the *Swedes*. Besides that his Electoral Highness of *Brandenburg* keeps a great Garison at *Magdebourg*, he spares nothing in fortifying it.

The present Archbishop, who is Lutheran, is also

also Bishop of *All*. He enjoys a great Revenue. This Prelate or Governour is of the *House of Saxony*. He is married, and has Children well grown in years. Amongst his Titles he takes that of *Primate of Germany*; the Electoral Archbishops contest this Primacy with him.

The *House of Saxony* is esteem'd one of the most *antient* of *Europe*. *Wittemberg* was formerly the Seat of the Duke. This Town is known throughout the Earth for having first followed the Heresiarch *Luther*, Native of *Islebe* in the County of *Mansfel*, who having liv'd some time in the Order of the *Fryers Hermites of S. Austin*, left them *An. 1517*. The publication of a *Plenary Indulgence* throughout all Christendom in favour of a *Croisade* against the *Turks*, serv'd him as a Stumbling-block, because *Cardinal Albert of Brandenbourg*, Archbishop of *Mayence*, and Commissary of the holy See, permitted Father *John Tetzellius* a *Dominican*, to publish this great Indulgence. *Martin Luther*, who at that time was a Religious man and Professor in Divinity, took so great a pique at it, through a motive of Jealousie, and fell into such a fury, being assisted by *John Stuaupire* Vicar-general of his Order, that he began to preach against the Pope, and against his Indulgences, maintaining that they were diabolical Inventions; that the Roman Church must be left, and a Sect made apart; that there needs no Fasting;  
that

that Ecclesiasticks, Religious men and women, ought to marry; and an infinite store of the like Errours. The sensuality of his Doctrine, joyn'd with the Revenues of the Church, being employ'd in Poms, in Vanities, & other worse things, drew to him a great many Followers, and even persons of power. *John Frederick* Elector of Saxony, and *Sickingi* a great German Captain, upheld *Luther*. He chang'd the name of *Ludder*, which signifies a Mocker and Thief, into that of *Luther*, which signifies Pure; and dyed *An.* 1646. fixty three years and some months old. He made his own *Epitaph*, in these words: *Pestis eram vivus, moriens ero mors tua Papa*. This Butterflye threaten'd an Elephant; the Plague is ceast, and the Popes live without interruption in glory. *Melancthon* speaks of this *Epitaph* in his Funeral-Oration.

*Upper Saxony* belongs to the Elector, the lower to the *House of Brunswick* for the greatest part of it, and to that of *Saxony Lavenburg on the Elbe*, which is the Head of the Illustrious *House of Anhalt*, comprizing the Towns of *Hambourg*, *Breme*, and the *County of Oldenburg*.

The Town of *Brunswick* in the middle of *Saxony*, is very much enlarg'd; it is at present under the government of the *Duke of Wolfenbittel*, Head of his Family. These three Brothers, the *Duke of Zell*, of *Hanover*, and the *Bishop of Osnaburg*, are of the same House.

## The Elector of Brandenburg.

**F***rederick William* Marquess of Brandenburg, Great Chamberlain of the Empire, and Elector, Duke of *Prussia, Magdeburg, Juliers, Cleves, Monts, Stetin, Pomerania, Cassubia, Windalia or Wenden, of Crossen, and of Jagendorff*, Bourgrave of Nuremberg, Prince of *Alberstad* and of *Minde*, Earl of *la Mark* and *Ravenspurg*, Lord of *Rurvestein*, and other places.

These are the *Titles* which I saw in a Brief which his Electoral Highness gave to a person of my acquaintance.

This Prince was born the sixth of *Feb.* 1620. he does not enjoy *Crossen* and *Jagendorff*, but the Emperour.

This Elector *Frederick William* married in his first marriage *Loüise Henrietta* Princess of *Orange*, An. 1646. who dyed the eighth of *June* 1667. and in his second marriage *Dorothy* Daughter of *Philip* of *Holstein Gluxbourg*, Dowager of *Christian Louis* Duke of *Brunswick*, the 14th of *June* 1668. He has many Children by both. He is a Calvinist.

He bears divers *Quarterings*, containing several Alliances and Principalities, over all Azure a Scepter in pale Or, which belongs to the Electorate; a triple Helm and triple Crest.

The



The *Livery* of this Elector is of a *blue colour*.

*Brandenburg* is the capital City of the Marquisate to which it gives the name; it is seated on the River *Havel*. It is seen at a great distance by reason of its *two great Towers*. This Town has the title of Bishoprick: *Luther* receiv'd there the Order of Priesthood.

*Berlin*, *Spandau*, and *Potsdam*, are the ordinary places of Residence of his Electoral Highness.

*Berlin* is the greatest Town of the Marquisate here nam'd; the River *Suevus* waters it. Its Soil is the most fertile and pleasant of the *Marcha* of *Brandenburg*. *Berlin* is as big as *Montpellier* or *Beziers*. They count there three Towns, to wit, *Coln* otherwise *Cologne* on *Suevus* where is the Palace of the Elector, the ancient Town of *Berlin*, and the new which is call'd *Fridericwerde*.

This Elector, next the Emperour, has more Land and Souldiery than any of the other Princes of *Germany*. He has ordinarily twenty five or thirty thousand men on foot, and good Souldiers. His Revenue ordinary and extraordinary is eleven or twelve Millions, some say fourteen.

His Court is Royal, and is the best of the Empire, next that of his Imperial Majesty.

He has *three Provinces* which go by the name of *la Marcha*, to wit, the *Old*, the *New*, and the *Mean*.

*Mean.* Three Bishopricks, *Brandenburg, le Buz,* and *Havelsberg.*

*Frederick* Burgrave of *Nuremburg* bought, *An.* 1417. the *March of Brandenburg* of the Emperour *Sigismond*, for four hundred thousand Florins, after having first sold his Burgraviate for two hundred and forty thousand Florins.

The Estates of this Elector contain in length above two hundred German leagues ; from *Hussen* near *Arnhen* to *Memel* in *Prussia*, they are not large. This Prince goes on his Lands from the *Low Countries* as far as *Poland* and *Curland.*

The *Oder*, the *Elbe*, and the *Havel*, water these Estates.

This Prince is descended from the House of the *Earls of Zollerem* in *Suabia* in the Diocess of *Constance*, whereof the Head of the Family is Catholick.

This Elector has done memorable things of late years ; amongst others, he has settled in his House the *Ducal Sovereignty of Prussia.*

Moreover, he has made a Communication of the *Baltick Sea* with the *Ocean*, through the ministry of a French-man of *Provence*, called *Pierre des Chaises*, who undertook it , and brought it to effect by the means of Channels and Rivers. He fortified *Berlin* when it was believ'd to be lost. This Prince came with his Forces before *Ferbellin* in the month of *July* of the year 1675. where he defeated the *Swedes*

com-

commanded by General *Wrangel*, and notwithstanding the bloody Fight on both sides, his Electoral Highness cut in pieces about three thousand *Swedes*, took a great number of Prisoners, and took from the Swedish Army twenty two Standards and Ensigns, eight pieces of Canon, and the Baggage.

This Elector has got by conquest since of the King of *Sweden*, *Wolgast*, *Wollin*, and *Demmin*.

The 29th of *August*, An. 1679. he took from his Majesty of *Sweden*, *Anclan*; and the 30th he made there his Entrance with *Madam the Electorefs*, and the *Electoral Prince*. His Highness passing in the Town, alighted before the great Church, where he heard the Sermon, and assisted at the *Te Deum* which was there sung. Thence his Highness went to the *Guild-hall*, where he receiv'd the Oath of Fidelity from the Mayor in the Council-chamber, and afterward of all the Burgesses before the *Guild hall*, and assur'd them that he would maintain them in all the Ecclesiastical and Politick Rights and Priviledges which they had enjoy'd under the Reigns of his Predecessors the ancient Dukes of *Pomerania*. The whole was concluded by a magnificent Entertainment, where all the Burgesses that came were admitted.

The 19th of *December* 1677. this Elector gave a publick Audience in his Camp before *Stetin* to the Envoy of the *Cham* of *Tartary Precopites*. His Electoral Highness sate in a  
Seat

Seat of Crimson-Velvet trim'd with Gold, on a Scaffold rais'd two steps, cover'd with a rich Turkey Carpet. This Envoy had three Letters, one from the *Cham*, one from the *Sultan Galga* his eldest Son, for his Electoral Highness; and one for the Electores, consisting of Complements and offerings of Service.

The 26th of *December* of the same year, the Town of *Stetin*, Capital of *Pomerania*, surrendered it self to his Electoral Highness, after a vigorous resistance of six months siege.

The 24th of the same month the Capitulation was concluded and sign'd on both sides. The 26th in the morning, the Composition being made, his Electoral Highness commanded two thousand men to possess themselves of the Gate of the Bastion, &c.

His Electoral Highness granted the Town ten years Exemption, and the liberty of Fishing, that the Inhabitants might employ the publick Revenues in the reparation of the Ruines of the Churches; and his Highness took on himself the reparation of the Cathedral.

The Elector gave to *Baron Orflin*, Camp-Marshal of his Army, the government of *Pomerania*, as *Count Wrangel* enjoy'd it in his life-time; and made *Major-General Suering* Governour of *Stetin*, and *Col. Barstel* Commander under him. The Siege of this place cost his Electoral Highness four hundred thousand Crowns in Powder, Bullets, and Shot, according as some relate.

This

This Elector made his solemn Entry into the Town of *Stetin* the sixth of *January* 1678. on Twelv-day; and after having heard the Sermon, and receiv'd the Oath of Fidelity from the Magistrates and the People, the *Medals* which his Highness had caus'd to be made, were distributed to the People. In the Evening he retir'd into his Camp, whence he parted the eighth to return to *Berlin*, where they gave him an August Reception.

This Elector was not satisfied with giving Orders for repairing *Stetin* with all possible diligence, but moreover he would adde there new labours for rendring this place of Importance more strong than it was before.

The 22th of *Octob.* 1678. the Town of *Stralsund* surrendred it self by composition to his Electoral Highness, who made there his publick Entrance the 30th of the same month. The Elector granted the Inhabitants an Exemption for ten years from all the Impositions that they were wont to pay, to capacitate them to re-establish themselves, because, of two thousand houses that there were in the Town before the Siege, there remained not fifty which were not consum'd with the fire.

The 17th of *November* of the same year, *Gripswal* incurr'd the same fate; the Elector receiv'd the Oath of Fidelity of the Inhabitants the twentieth of the same month. This Town has the title of University; it's half a league om the Sea.

The



The *Swedes* entred *Germany* forty or fifty years since, assisted with the Protestants against the Catholics.

At the beginning of the year 1679. all the Estates of the Elector of *Brandenburg* resolv'd to erect for this Prince a *Statue* of cast Copper in the Town of *Berlin*, in memory of his great Victories.

This Prince has restor'd to the King of *Sweden* the places that he had taken from him. *Stetin* is of the number, which is the onely place that his Electoral Highness insisted on keeping, because it had cost him so much, and that it was the Seat of the ancient *Dukes of Pomerania* his Predecessors.

There is seen at his Court a Fugitive, to whom the Father General of the *Capuchins* spake on a day, in these words, with Tears in his Eyes : *Religion has given you Honey, and you return it back Gall.*

An. 1680. *Urslan Aga* Envoy of the *Cham* of the *Crim-Tartars*, presented the Electress from the *Cham's* Wife a Shift of *Egyptian-Cloath*, and a sort of Buskins embroidered with Gold, such as are worn by the *Sultans*.

The third of Jan. 1681. Prince *Louis* of *Brandenburg*, fourth Son of the Elector of this name, married the *Princess Louise*, onely Daughter of the late Prince *Bogeslaus Radzevil*, she being 14 years of age, a very rich Heiress. This Princess possesses above 40 leagues of Land in *Lithuania* on the frontire of *Livonia*, where she has two places well fortified.

T

The

The Swedes entered Germany forty or fifty years since, allied with the Protestants against the Catholics.

### *The Elector Palatine.*

**C**harles Count Palatine of the Rhine, Prince and Elector of the Empire, Great Treasurer of the Imperial House, was born 1651. Calvinist.

*He bears quarterly in the first and fourth Sable, a Lion Or, crown'd of the same, arm'd and langued Gules; in the second and third Lozenge Argent and Azure of twenty one pieces, and then a Mond Or in a Field Gules, which belongs to the Electorate.*

Heidelberg is his capital Town in the lower Palatinate on the Necar. It was taken An. 1621. by the General of the Emperour Ferdinand the Second. The Tower where the Clock is, is very high, and of a very excellent Architecture. Manheim is the Fence of the whole Country; there is a very fair Palace there, where the Prince ordinarily resides.

Charles Louis, Father to the present Elector, was admirably skill'd in the Civil Law; he has been heard to dispute against publick *Theses* dedicated to his Electoral Highness with such a strength of Spirit, that he has put to a stand both Defender and Master. Books are no less worthy of a Prince, than the Military Art;

*Miner-*

*Minerva* and *Mars* are both Children of *Jupiter*. *Alexander the Great* read *Homer's Iliads* and *Odyssees*. *Julius Cæsar* has left us his *Commentaries*. *Alexander Severus* read *Plato's Republick*, *Tulliee Offices*, and *Horace*. The great Captain *Scipio* studied the *Institution of Cyrus*; *Tiberius* and *Adrian* the Works of *Ovid*. *Charlemagne* King of *France* and Emperour, read the *Scripture*, the *Fathers*, and particularly the Works of *St. Austin*; made Rules for the Reformation of the Church, entituled *Capitula Caroli Magni*. *Charles the Fifth*, King of *France*, nam'd the Wise, caus'd the *Latin Bible* to be translated into *French*, and caus'd other Versions to be made. *S. Louis*, *Francis the First*, and other Kings of *France*, have lov'd Learning and learned persons. *Alphonfus the Tenth*, King of *Castile*, compos'd Books on the Civil Law, fine *Astronomical Tables*, and even the *General History of Spain*: it has been observ'd that he read the Bible fourteen times.

*St. Bruno* in his Book entituled the *present State of the Affairs of Germany*, with the *Interests and Genealogies of the Princes of the Empire*, reduces the Estates of the *Prince Palatine* to ten *Bailiwicks*, and notes his Revenue; he has inherited five hundred thousand *Livres* of Rent since the death of the *Palatine of Simmeren* Uncle of *Charles Louis*, and formerly his Tutor.

The *Electors* of *Brandenburg* and *Bavaria*, are

of the same Family. The *House Palatine* is the eldest. *Frederick the Fifth*, Count Palatine, elected King of *Bohemia*, had the Electoral Dignity taken from him *An. 1623.* at the *Diet of Ratisbone*, which gave it to *Maximilian Duke of Bavaria*. The *Electer Palatine of the Rhine* was restor'd to the possession of the *lower Palatinate*, and invested with an *eighth Electorate*, which was erected at the Treaty of Peace of *Westphalia*, at the instance of the most Christian King.

When the Emperour is not in *Germany*, or that the Empire is vacant, the *Electors Palatines* and of *Saxony*, are Vicegerents or Regents: *Bavaria* contests it at present with one of them. The *King of the Romans* is perpetual Vicegerent of the Emperour.

The *House Palatine* has given Emperours to *Germany*, one King to *Denmark*, and two or three to *Sweden*; and of late years a very worthy Spouse, the Princess *Elizabeth Charlotte*, to *Philip of France* Duke of *Orleans*, onely Brother of the King of *France* and *Navarre*. This Marriage was concluded and the Articles sign'd the sixth of *November 1671*. The Marriage was made at *Metz* the 26th of the same month, and of the same year.

*Philip Count Palatine of the Rhine*, and his Brother *Frederick the Second*, signaliz'd themselves at the *Siege of Vienna* against *Solyman*: they commanded in the Town, and so vigorously

rouſly repell'd the *Turks* in their Assaults, that they kill'd 40000. Theſe two Princes, beſides the danger of their Life, engag'd all their Eſtates for the ſupport of this War. The Emperour *Charles the Fifth* was about *Vienna*, keeping the Field.

The *Palatinate of the Rhine* furniſhes all things neceſſary for humane life, a great deal of Corn, and good Wines. In the great Tower of *Heidelberg* is ſeen a remarkable Veſſel which contains forty Pipes of Wine ; it deſerves Iron Hoops.

There was ſeen at *Heidelberg* before the year 1623. the curious Palatine Library, which was transported to the *Vatican* at *Rome*.

The River *Necar* is very full of Fiſh, and ſerves as well for bringing Wood from the *Othonick Foreſt*, as for the transportation of Merchandize.

Near this Foreſt appear'd, *An. 1476.* a Shepherd called *Nicolas Hauſen*, who quitting the charge of his Flock, forg'd a Religion, and turn'd Preacher. He preach'd firſt againſt the life of Church-men, and ſaid, that they ought not to have Titles given them. He attacht alſo the Secular powers, maintaining that there muſt be no paying of Tolls nor Tributes, nor any Impoſition or Subſidy, that all was common ; and ſaid in his Sermons, that he had a Revelation from the holy Virgin. The People, who are lovers of Novelties, flockt to hear him from all parts.



He had as great a concourse of People as the *Mason* that preach't at *Paris* in the *Fauxbourg S. Germain*, An. 1672, or 1673. At length *Nicolas Hausen* was indicted, and condemn'd to be burnt as an Heretick. The *Mason* who preach't but moral things was interdicted preaching, having neither Order nor Mission.

A Relation tells us, that his Electoral Highness *Charles Louis* made an end of building, An. 1680. at *Frederickbourg* near *Mansheim*, one of the fairest Churches of *Germany*, and that he dedicated it to holy *Concord* or *Union*, which now he makes it bear, and caus'd it to be mention'd in a Sermon preach't there the first day for its dedication. The Ceremony began with a fine Concert of Musick, which was followed with an inaugural Oration very learned, and a learned Sermon of *Doctor Fabritius* his first Minister: in the afternoon he caus'd to preach there a *Lutheran Doctor*, and in the evening a *Catholick Priest* of the Church of *Mayence*; and all three freely heard each other on the laudable designe of his Electoral Highness. You must not admire at this diversity of Preachers, because in some places of *Germany* the same Church is common to Catholics and Lutherans.

Of the number of the Electors, and other Circumstances.

**T**He Electors were formerly seven in number, three belonging to the Church, and four Lay-men. They are at present eight, since the Peace of *Germany* concluded at *Munster*, An. 1648.

The *Lay-Electors*, who are *Minors*, in the Election of an Emperour, may be present there accompanied with their Guardians, who are their nearest Relations. They have no need of them if they have attain'd the age of eighteen years compleat, because then they come out of Guardianship.

The Princes Electors have the power of chusing the Emperour, to the end that none attributes to himself the Imperial Dignity as hereditary.

Though the Electors pretend to be equal with Kings, their Embassadors have not their Seats but after those of *Crown'd heads*. The youngest Sons of the Electoral Houses take place in *Germany* of other Princes.

The Confusion which arose formerly from the great number of Electors, was the reason that they were reduc'd to so few. The Emperour *Charles the Fourth* confirm'd them in the possession of this Right mention'd in the *Golden Bull*. The *Great Turk* calls them the

*Kings of Germany.* Before we leave *Germany*, we will observe that *Powder* and *Cannon* were there invented.

*The Invention of Powder and Cannon.*

**P**owder was invented by chance, *An.* 1354. by *Berthold Schuartz* a German Cordelier. This great Naturalist making an Experiment of Rarefaction, shewing that there was no *Vacuum* in Nature, made use of a Pot well cover'd, wherein he had put Sulphur and the powder of Saltpeter, and laid fire to it, whereof he saw the effect. Some hold him to be the Inventer both of *Powder* and *Cannon*. Others say that it was *Bartholomew le Noir*, a Monk of *Cologne*, a great Alchymist, who found out the Secret of making *Cannon*, according to *Nauclerus*, in the same year 1354. and according to *Baronius*, *An.* 1360. *Bartholomew le Noir* was at *Venice* to cast Cannon, to the end that the *Venetians* should make use of them to recover from the *Genoeses Fossa Claudia*, about the year 1378. according to *Sabellicus*, *Blondus*, and others. The use was receiv'd in *France*, Anno 1425. at the time that an English Earl, call'd *Thomas of Montigni*, besieg'd the Town of *Mans*.

*Petrarch* falsely believ'd that the famous *Archimedes* of the Town of *Syracuse* was the Inventer

yenter of Cannon, because he conveyed great Rocks by Mathematical Springs into the near Vessels of the Enemies, and burnt them with Burning-glassess.

The *Chineses* boast that a *Demon* shew'd the Invention to their first King above a thousand years before the Nativity of the Son of God.

## S P A I N.

**C** *Charles the Second*, of the House of *Austria*, King of *Spain*, was born the sixth of *November*, An. 1661.

He is Catholick, and even so call'd. It's a Title given by Pope *Alexander the Sixth* to *Ferdinand the Fifth*, and in his person to his Successors, for having destroy'd in *Spain* the *Moors* and *Saracins*.

He bears quarterly the Arms of *Castille*, which are Gules a Castle triple tower'd Or; and those of *Leon*, which are Argent a Lion Gules, and within an Escutcheon the Arms of his principal Realms, which we should call in *France* Provinces. The Kings Livery is of a yellow colour. The ordinary Devise of some Kings of *Spain* is this : *Omnes contra me, & ego contra omnes*.

Since *Philip the Second*, the Town of *Madrid*, situated in new *Castille*, is the ordinary place of Residency of this Court. There is a great Bridge, and a little River under it, call'd *Manzanarez*; on the occasion of which, an Embassadour said to the Emperour *Charles the Fifth*, *Less Bridge, or more Water*.

The Kings Palace is call'd *Pallasso del Rey*, otherwise *Palasso Real*. The eldest Sons of the King



King of Spain are called *Princes of Austria*; as in *France*, *Dolphins*; in *England*, *Princes of Wales*; in *Portugal*, *Princes of Algarves*; and in *Savoy*, *Princes of Piedmont*.

A relation whereof I could quote the Author, tells us that a man must be clad in black to speak to his Catholick Majesty: I know the contrary by Spaniards who have had the honour to speak to him in grey Clothes. I may believe that a man must appear before him in black Clothes when he is in Mourning, and be in a decent habit.

The *Coach-men* sit on one of the horses which go at the Draught-tree, since the time that the Coach-man of *Count Alvarez*, who sat before the Coach, reveal'd a Secret of his Master, which he had overheard. The same thing is practis'd in *Germany*.

*The chief Houses of Pleasure belonging to the King, and out of Madrid, are*

*I L Campo, il Retiro, Aranjues, le Pardo, the Escorial, and Jarzuela.*

The Spaniards make of this last save one the eighth Wonder of the World. *Philip the Second* laid out twenty Millions in building it: he caus'd the *Escorial* to be built both in memory of the Victory which he gain'd over the *French*, An. 1557. at *S. Quentin* in *Picardy* on the *Somme*, the tenth of *August*, being *S. Laurence's*

rence's day, and for having caus'd the Church of *S. Laurence* of *S. Quentin* to be beaten down ; whereupon he made a Promise to God to cause a finer to be built in *Spain*, in the honour of the same Saint , and a Monastery where the Monks of *S. Hierome* are magnificently seated. The King has a Seat in the Refectuary, and a great Palace without the Convent. After the Library of the *Vatican*, which is the first of the World, that of these Monks has been greatly valued.

There is seen at *il Campo* a great *Park* for the divertisement of Hunting ; great Ponds and Gardens.

At *il Retiro*, otherwise call'd *Buen Retiro*, there is seen *Philip the Fourth* on a Horse of cast Copper. The King passes there the greatest heats of the Summer, by reason of its Waters and fine Grotto's of different kinds. The fine Walks are there as green in the Summer as in the Spring-time. There is a strange Figure there standing in the midst of a great Cistern, casting forth water from all the parts of its body, which is made use of for watering in a moment a Garden of the Palace full of all sorts of Flowers. There is also seen there Gardens full of Fruit-trees.

At *il Pardo* are the Pictures of all the Kings of *Spain*.

The ancient Palace of one of the Kings of the *Moors*, call'd *Halambra*, is remarkable for being

being flankt with thirty Towers ; it is on one of the little Hills of the Town of *Grenada*.

*The chief places of Devotion.*

**I**N *Madrid* the Church of our *Lady Almudena*, and that of *Athoca*, are very famous. Our *Lady of Athoca*, call'd according to the Language of the Country, *Nostra Senora d' Athoca*, is at *Madrid*, as the Church of our *Lady at Paris*, for Piety and the concourse of People. It's there where the *Te Deum* is sung.

*Saint James of Compostella* in *Galicia* is a very famous place of Pilgrimage ; the French Pilgrims that go thither pass over the Trembling Bridge. It is thought that this Bridge is so call'd by reason of the flowing of the Sea, which coming to press against it, makes it tremble. It's a roguish Bridge of wood, a little River passes under it.

The Apostle *S. James the Greater* is the Patron of all *Spain*. His Relicks are under the great Altar of the Metropolitan Church of *Compostella* ; his Figure representing half his body, is over it : his Pilgrims Staff is on the side of the Quire ; and his Head at *Toulouse* in the Church of *S. Sernin*. It's there where the Pilgrims begin their Pilgrimage.

*S. James* has been seen to fight for the Spaniards against the *Saracins*, holding in his hand a white Standart with a red Cross in it, in the  
time

time of King *Ramires*; who being assisted with his Apostle, charg'd so briskly the Enemies, that he cut in pieces 60000 on the place.

*Charlemagne* King of *France* was at *Compostella* to honour *St. James*, and caus'd his Church to be built. Since the Kings of *Spain* have been Catholics, they have always honour'd him.

I have read a Relation of divers Voyages, in which the Author says, that *St. James* suffered Martyrdom at *Compostella*. It's a roguish Memoire which has been given him; I remit him to the Books of the *Acts of the Apostles*, to the Ecclesiastical History, and to the holy Martyrology, and he will find that it was at *Hierusalem* that *Herod* caus'd him to be beheaded. This Apostle having continued some time in *Spain*, return'd to *Judæa*; his Disciples after his death carried him from the Port of *Joppe* presently to *Fa*, where they embarkt for *Spain*; and after having sail'd all along the Mediterranean Sea, and pass'd the Strait of *Gibraltar*, they took on the Ocean the course of *Galicia*, where they landed and disembarkt the body of the Saint in the Town of *Irisflavia*, where he continued hidden and unknown, till it was miraculously discover'd by a Star which appear'd there. This place has been call'd since *Compostella*, that is to say, *Campus stellæ*. *S. James* the Lesser suffered also Martyrdom in *Hierusalem*, whereof he was Bishop; he was thrown headlong from the top of the Temple to the bottom, and cudgell'd to death.

After

After *S. James of Compostella*, *Mount Sarra* is another place of Piety and of Pilgrimage, very much frequented : It's a Mountain in the middle of *Catalonia*, on which there is an Abbey of the Order of *S. Bennet*, and where thirteen Hermites have each their little Cell and little Garden.

The *Angelical Chappel*, call'd otherwise *our Lady of the Pillar*, is very famous at *Saragossa*. *Buterius* says that *S. James* being in Prayer about this Town with his little Flock, and being very uneasie that he could not convert in *Spain* above nine persons, whereof there were eight *Jews*, and one onely *Spaniard*; the holy Virgin, brought by Angels from *Judæa* into this Country, appear'd to him near the River *Eber* on a Pillar of Marble; some say of Jasper; who comforting him, foretold to him the Conversion of this People by the Ministry of his Disciples; and that *St. James* rais'd her since this Chappel, where this Pillar is seen, and on it the Figure of the Virgin holding her Son in her arms. This Church is esteem'd the most *Ancient of Christendom*, amongst those that are dedicated to the holy *Virgin*.

### *The Division of the Spanish Monarchy.*

**I**Ts Kingdoms, or to say better, its Provinces, were formerly to the number of fourteen, by counting thus : *Castille, Leon, Arragon, Catalonia,*



*talonia, Valencia, Andalusia, Grenada, Murcia, Galicia, Portugal, Algarve, the Asturias, Biscay, Navarre.*

*Catalonia* is a County and not a Kingdom : when the King of *Spain* makes his first Entrance into *Barcelona*, which is the capital City, he enters there in quality of Earl ; wherefore when he is before the Gate, which he finds shut, after having knockt, they ask from within the Town the name of him that will enter : his Catholick Majesty answers twice, *The King of Spain* ; and they do not open the Gates to him till he says it's the *Earl of Barcelona King of Spain*, who will come in. At these words the Gates are incontinently open'd, and they give his Majesty a Reception becoming him.

*Portugal and Algarve* have their King. *Biscay* is a Lordship ; *Navarre* belongs to *France* : a part of *Biscay* is possess'd by the *French*, and the other by the *Spaniards*.

*Spain* may have two hundred and sixty French leagues in length, and two hundred in breadth, without comprizing what it has in *Italy*, in *Flanders*, and in *America*, and along the coasts of *Barbary* on the Mediterranean Sea.

*The chief Towns are*

**M** *Adrid, Toledo, Sevil, Grenada, Sarragossa, Valencia, Compostella, Salamanca, Barcelona, Cadiz.*

*Madrid*

*Madrid* is increast since that the Kings of *Spain* have kept there their Court; it has no Suburbs. It has been said that this Town was wall'd round with Fire, by reason of its ancient Walls built in many places with great Stones that strike fire. Its Fountain is very famous, after that of *Palermo* in *Sicily*, and of *Navona* at *Rome*, which are esteem'd the finest of *Europe*. The Fountain *Arethusa* is celebrated in History; it has been the ground of many Roman Fables.

*Toledo* is adorn'd with two fair Palaces, with that which *Charles the Fifth* caus'd to be built there, and with that of the Archbishop. The Metropolitan Church has a Clock resembling that of *Strasburg* in *Alsatia* in its height and Architecture: the Doors of this Church are of cast Copper; the Streets of the Town are very narrow; the *Moors* built the Walls.

*Sevil* is the Capital of *Andalusia*; the Spaniards say thus: *Que no ha vista Sevilla, no ha vista la Maravilla: He that has not seen Sevil, has not seen a Wonder.* The Duke of *Medina Cæli* has a fine Palace there. It is held that this Town call'd *Hispal*, or *Hispalis*, gave the name of *Spain* to all the Kingdom.

*Grenada* is larger in compass than any Town of *Spain*: the *Moors* built it. The Streets are narrow, and the Houses rang'd after such a manner, that they resemble the kernel of a Pomegranat. The Kingdom has a great number of Mountains.

*Sarragossa* is the Capital of the Kingdom of *Arragon*; it has an Archbishoprick, Parliament, Inquisition, and University.

*Valencia*, call'd the Beautiful and the Great, is the Capital of the Kingdom whose name it bears; it is honoured with an Archbishoprick, Parliament, and University.

*Compostella* Capital of *Galicia*, is famous for the Relicks of the Apostle *St. James the Greater*, Brother of *St. John the Evangelist*. The Spaniards call *Compostella*, *San Jago di Compostella*.

*Salamanca* is recommendable for its largeness and University, which is the most famous of all *Spain*. It has a great House adorn'd with a Court, where are the Schools and the Halls where the Acts are made, and where Persons are admitted to Degrees; Metaphysick is there in its Throne. The Preachers there are very full of Gestures to express naturally their Thoughts and Motions; they make use of all the parts of their Body, of the Head, Hands, Feet, and Eyes: Though they said nothing, a man might guess very near what they would say. *Francis Relux*, a Dominican, Doctor of the Faculty of Divinity of *Salamanca*, formerly Confessor of *Charles the Second* King of *Spain*, and at present Bishop of *Placenza*, has for Successor in his place of Confessor, Father *Bayono*, Professor of the University of *Alcala*.

*Cordona*, capital City of the Dukedom where-  
of

of it bears the name, has a Mountain of Salt.

*Barcelona*, call'd by the Spaniards *Barcino*, is an important place; the French possess'd it under the Reign of *Louis the Thirteenth*: The Palace of the Duke of *Cardona* there is August; there are seen there some Figures of the Earls of *Barcelona*. This Town, which is at present double, has a Bishop, a Parliament, an University, Inquisition, and a Port where many Ships have often been cast away in the Road.

*Cadiz* is famous by reason of the advantageous scituation of its Port; it's there where the Gallies arrive that come from *Peru* laden with Gold and Silver. This Town is very strong and well peopled: in those late Wars its Bishop coming from *Italy*, was stopt at *Montpellier*, and sent afterward from *Tholose* into his Diocess in exchange for some Prisoner.

### *Rivers of ancient Spain.*

**T***Agus*, the *Ober*, the *Guadian*, *Guadalquivir*, the *Douro*, and the *Minbio*, the *Guadalaia*, the *Seger*, the *Liuga*, and others.

The *Tagus*, famous for its *Golden Sand*, passes at *Toledo*, *Villa Franchia*, and at *Lisbon*.

The *Iber*, *Iberus*, at *Sarragossa* and *Tortosa*: this River gives the name of *Iberia* to all *Spain*.

The Latins call the *Guadian*, *Anas*; and the *Guadalaia*, *Bertis*; the *Douro*, *Durius*; the *Seger*, *Sicoris*.

The Spaniards boast of having a Bridge on which above ten thousand horn'd Beasts may feed together. This proceeds from the River *Anas*, which hiding it self for six leagues, passes under a great Meadow-ground. According to a Map made in *Spain*, which the *Sieurs Samsons*, Geographers in Ordinary to the King, have shewn me, and which they find good, this River loses it self and rises again. It is metaphorically call'd *Anas*, because of its entrance and coming forth of the Earth as a Duck does in water. Its waters supply *Bajados* and other places.

Some Rivers in *France* lose themselves in like manner, and appear again; as the River *Sumene* at the foot of the *Sevenes*, the *Rize* near *Masdazille* in the Country of *Foix*, the *Vouzeille* in *Poitou* four leagues from *Poitiers* on the West-side, the *Bandiat* near *Angouleme*, the *Rile* in *Normandy* near *Beaumont le Roy*, the River *Drome* near *Bayeux*, the *Venelle* which passes at *Selongay* in *Burgundy*, seven or eight leagues from *Dijon* on the North-side.

The *Guadalquivir* waters *Corduba* and *Sevil*.

The *Douro*, *Valladolid* and *Zamora*.

The *Seger* descends from the *Pyrrheneans* into *Catalonia*, passes at *Urgel* and *Lerida*.

*Cesar* and *Lucan* speak of the River *Cinga*, which is by the *Pyrrheneans*, and which has retain'd its name even to this day.

The



*The Archbishopricks.*

**T**oledo, Sevil, Sarragossa, Burgos, Grenada, Valencia, Compostella, and Taragonia.

Cardinal Porto Carero is Archbishop of Toledo, and Primate of Spain: He succeeds Dom Pascal Cardinal of Aragon, Archbishop of Toledo, who died at Madrid the 28th of September 1677. After having given all he had to the Poor, he gave his Nephew onely a Picture of Devotion. Cardinal de Porto Carero gave, An. 1679. to Dom Francisco Canon of the Church of Toledo, the Archdeaconship of Toledo, which is worth forty thousand Duckets of Rent.

Toledo has eight Suffragans, Sevil three, Sarragossa six, Burgos three, Grenada two, Valencia three, Compostella fifteen, Taragon seven.

Toledo has two hundred thousand Piasters yearly, Sevil eighty, Sarragossa fifty thousand, Burgos thirty thousand, Grenada thirty thousand, Valencia thirty thousand, Compostella twenty four thousand, Taragon sixteen thousand.

The Bishoprick of Ciguenca brings fifty thousand Piasters, and Cadiz twelve thousand.

The Archbishopricks and Bishopricks have a great Revenue in Spain. If the number of Archbishopricks be there small, it is very great in the Estates of Naples, which are posses'd by his Catholick Majesty; it is true that these here

are very much limited in the extent of Country, and in their Rents, as in the rest of *Italy*, excepting the Archbishoprick of *Milan, Naples*, and *Messina*. They count in the Kingdom of *Naples* twenty Archbishopricks, and a hundred twenty seven Bishopricks.

Pope *Adrian the Fourth* granted to the Kings of *Spain*, in the person of *Charles the Fifth*, of whom he had been Tutor, the Right of Nomination to Bishopricks and other Consistorial Benefices ; they have the Nomination but of some in the Kingdom of *Naples*. The same Pope *Adrian*, a Spaniard, gave the Conquest of the *New World* to the Kings of *Spain*, wherein other Nations do not agree. *Atabalipa*, one of the Kings of *Peru*, call'd the *Incas*, being told that this Pope had given the King of *Spain* his Country, said with a laughter, *Who is that man who gives that which belongs to another ?* This *Incas* being taken Prisoner by the *Spaniards*, offered for his liberty a Chamber full of Gold and pretious Stones ; which could not save his life. Before he died, he appeal'd to the Justice of the God of Christians, Protector of the afflicted and innocent. *Pizarre* has been blam'd every where for having caus'd him to be strangled ; he fear'd that if he let him live, he would be taken by force from him.

*Philip the Second* boasted that he comprehended the course of the Sun within his Dominions, by reason of *America*, because the Sun shines there

there always when it is set in *Europe*. A Grandee of *Spain* having said on a day to this Prince, that a year before the Emperour *Charles the Fifth* had left to him his Crowns; he replied, that it was a year since also that he repented of it. The said *Philip* died of the *Lowsie Disease*, after having lost the Kingdom of *Tunis* and *Holland*. Pope *Clement the Seventh* ended his life also by the same Disease, caus'd through a great corruption.

*Philip the Fourth* fell much from his vast Dominion by the loss of *Portugal*, with all its dependancies in the *East* and *West*, and after the seizure of *Jamaica* by the English.

*Spain* was extreamly dispeopled by the Expulsion of the *Moors* and *Jews*; it was farther emptied to stock the *Indies*: and these Dominions being disperst in many places, cannot easily be reliev'd. Its Mountains are barren, and its Women not very fertile.

The *Spaniards* are grave in their walk and discourse. This makes me think of a pleasant passage related by a modern Author; he says, that a Buffoon with his ridiculous Gestures and Expressions having on a day made the Queen laugh extreamly at Table, it was said to her, that a *Queen of Spain* ought to be serious. This Princess who was in her Orient, newly come from *Germany*, answer'd, that they should then take away that Fellow from before her eyes, if they would not have her laugh.

The Spanish Nation has the repute of making *Rodomontadoes*; the following is not mean, made by an Officer, a Prisoner of War in *France*: *Loüis the Thirteenth* having askt him wherefore the King of *Spain* went not to the Wars as the Kings of *France*, he answered with an Exclamation, *Ho, it is not necessary; if the King my Master went to the Army, he would make the whole Earth to tremble.*

The Spaniards are fit for holding a long Siege, because being sober, they endure hunger and thirst a long time. They fear much the *English*; wherefore they have said, *La Guerra con tóto il Mundo, y la pace con los Ingleses*: War against the whole World, and Peace with the *English*, because they are better Souldiers than them on the Sea. All men are not fit for the Sea.

There grows not much *Corn* in *Spain*, because the Lands are ill cultivated; *France* and *Sicily* are its its Granaries, and of the *Low Countries*. Its Mines of *Andalusia*, *Estremadura*, *Grenada*, *Murcia*, and of some other places, are very famous.

They embark at *Malaga* the Wine of *Grenada* which is brought to *Paris*, at *Alicant* that of *Murcia*, and at *Cadiz* that of *Andalusia*. The white-Wine is there better than the Claret. *Arragon* and *Castille* produce not much Wine; that of *Portugal* is almost of a Crimson colour.

Their

Their Oyls of Olives, their Woolls, their Silks, their Horses, and their Mines, are very considerable.

The Castilian Language is the finest of all Spain. *Charles the Fifth* said, that if he were to speak to God, he would speak in the Spanish Tongue, by reason of its Gravity; to Men, in French; to Ladies, in Italian; to Horses, in the German. Some *Castilians* have dar'd to say, either through a gayness of Spirit, or as a *Rodomontado*, that God spake *Castilian* to *Moyes* on Mount *Sinai*. They speak grossly in *Galiccia*.

*Agrippa* describing the Humour of four chief Nations of Christendom, says among other things, that in their singing,

*The Spaniards Groan,*

*The Italians Bleat,*

*The Germans howl,*

*The French Quaver.*

The 27th of *Decem.* 1676. the King of *Spain* writ a Letter to *Don Juan*, by which his Catholic Majesty signified to him, that he judg'd it convenient to have him near him to assist him with his Counsel: It is coucht in these terms, according to an Extract taken from the *London-Gazette* of the fifth of *Feb.* 1677.



**The Copy of the Letter of the King of Spain writ to Don John of Austria.**

**D**On Juan of Austria, my Brother, of the Council of State, Governor and Captain-General of the Spanish Low Countries, and Commander General of all our Sea-Forces; the Affairs of this Monarchy being at present in such a condition that I find myself oblig'd to seek all sorts of ways for settling them as they ought to be; and having considered that you are therein so very much interess'd, and that I must impart to you the greatest part of my Resolutions, I propos'd to my self to require you to repair hither without any delay, to assist me in a juncture so important; it's what I promise my self from the zeal which I have always found in you for the good of the State. God keep you in his protection as I wish.

From Madrid, the 24th of Decem. 1676.

**EGO REX.**

By the Command of our Lord the King,

D. Hierom de Eguia.

The

The Copy of the Letter of the Queen-Mother to *Don John*.

**T**He King my Son has resolv'd, as you may understand by the Letter which he has written to you, that you repair hither as soon as may be to assist him in the administration of the Affairs of the Monarchy; and I may tell you, that there is nothing which can please me more than to see you embrace the direction with all the diligence which the juncture of affairs requires: In which I shall rely on your zeal and good intentions; assuring you, that for as much as shall be in my power, I shall always use my endeavours for procuring you all satisfaction.

From Madrid the 27th of Decem. 1676.

The Answer of *Don Juan* to the Queens  
Letter.

**N**Ot doubting but your Majesty sees the Answer which I have made to the Letter of the King my Brother, whom God preserve, it would be to no purpose for me to repeat it to you; assuring your Majesty that you never may have had, nor never will have any person who wishes and wishes again to your Majesty with a more sincere intention, that which I take God to witness to be most beneficial and advantageous for the service of your Majesty: At whose feet I cast my self, praying God to maintain your Majesty a long uninterrupted course of years in Posterity.

From *Sarragossa*, the first of Jan. 1671.

In the same year the *Marquess de Villa Seria* lost the Kings Favour.

His

His Catholick Majesty arriv'd at *Sarragossa*, accompanied with Prince *Don Juan*, the Duke *Medina Cæli* Great Chamberlain, the Constable of *Castille* Great Steward of the Kings Household, the *Count de Talaras*, the *Duke de Monterey*, and with *Count d' Arcot*.

The Queen was in her Government of *Toledo*. Some time afterward the new *Corrigidor* of *Madrid*, or the chief Governour of the Polity for remedying the inconveniencies which ordinarily happen in the night, ordain'd the seventh of *October*, conformably to what has been practis'd of late years at *Paris*, and at *Amsterdam*, for the publick good, that for the future there should be expos'd throughout the whole Town of *Madrid* Lights in the Streets by the means of Lanterns, and ordered that from five to five houses there should be a Light, for which the five houses should contribute proportionally. This Sentence has been put in execution.

At the beginning of the year 1678. the Council gave sentence in the case of *Don Ferdinand of Valenzuela Marques of Villa Seria*, who was condemn'd to a perpetual banishment, and sent to the *Philippine Islands*. Intelligence was given, *An. 1680.* that the *King of Spain* call'd him back from banishment from the Islands where *Don Juan* had caus'd him to be banisht.

The 17th of *September*, *Don Juan of Austria*, natural Son of the late King *Philip the Fourth*, died,

died, being fifty years of age. His Body was carried to the *Escorial*. This Prince died at the same hour, the same day, and the same month as the late King his Father, 1666. He was a great Captain, fearless in War, a man of great Reservation, a great Minister of State, penetrating all things, and neglecting nothing.

*The Kings Marriage.*

**C***Charles the Second*, King of *Spain*, being given to understand that the King of *France* had granted him the Princess *Mary Louise of Orleans* for Spouse, made extraordinary Rejoycings at *Madrid*, all the Town appear'd in fire for many days; the People cryed with a loud voice, That *France* had always giv'n them good Queens. At their Arrival the *Patriarch of the Judges* gave their *Catholick Majesties* the second Benediction. The 13th of *January* 1680. the *Queen of Spain* made her publick and solemn Entrance at *Madrid*.

F I N I S.





